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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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CITY ITEMS.

P's. P's. P's.

Millers, Engineers and Mechanics know and speak the good qualities of Sawyer's Barbers Soap. This needs a note.

At 25 Cents,

a shirting muslin. Extra quality, yard wide, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Boot Prints,

worth style, 300c, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Great Bargains

Linens and house-keeping goods, at Barker & Co.'s, Market street.

For Pure Liquors,

medicinal purposes, you will find the most complete stock in the city, at the lowest rates, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place.

Sick Headache

can be cured. How many hundreds, nay thousands the human family allow themselves to suffer with terrible sick Headache, when the great sovereign remedy, Holman's Pad Pill, can be obtained of any respectable druggist.

New Styles Ladies' Furs.

All the new styles of ladies' furs will be sold at a great reduction, in order to close out our immense stock in the shortest possible time, at the first-class Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 84 Wood street. For bargains call soon.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at $5 cents each. Warranted satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

At Wholesale.

All lines bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings. Prints and other staple goods, at less than eastern prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Dry Goods Trade.

Not only have prices advanced, but there is every probability that they will be much higher, making it the right time to purchase now for all those who wish to take advantage of a rising market. We are glad to be able to say in this connection that Pittsburgh stands in the front rank as a wholesale market. Not only can goods be had cheaper here than in the East, but a full supply, also. If any doubt this they have but to visit the establishment of Barker & Co. 59 Market street, and they will be satisfied that they are speaking by the book. Country merchants take notice.

The Great Final Closing Out Sale

of Hooks and Shawls at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Fine Shirting Muslin

at 25c. Extra yard wide muslin at 31c., at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

Late Railroad Riot at Oil City—Further Particulars.

In relation to the late riot between the employees of the rival railroads at Oil City, we take the following particulars from the Oil City Register:

Pithole Railroad Company, after having completed their road from Pithole to Oleopolis, commenced within the borough limits of Oil City to grade their road towards Oleopolis, although most of the road over the route is already graded. The company were proceeding with their work under the charter granted them the Legislature of 1864, when the Warren Franklin Railroad Company, finding that former were soon to connect with the Atlantic and Great Western road, and adopting another an old charter, and a preliminary survey ve located, secured the services of some five hundred men and citizens, on the said morning session of the line being graded by the Pithole and Oil City Company. They kept up a constant riot for some two weeks, and on Thursday last when one of the borough council, Mr. Shirr, who is interested in the Pithole and Oil City road, endeavored to prevent the ers and Franklin men from throwing the ner company's cross ties into the river. Shirr was induced made at him with pick and vel in hand, and drove him to his residence he borough.

he Mayor of Oil City, Dr. S. S. Christy, was rmed of the transactions, and issued a proclaa some of the prominent citizens of the town, ang the town bell, and the call was promptly answered. The men of the Warren and nklin road were rallied by one of the bosses, with picks and shovels. They marched to Mayor's office, publicly defied him and his ers, and made threats of violence. Those s met by the Mayor, who mildly informed them that, as the executive of the borough, riots should be quelled, and the arrest of several pieces of baggage and two iron safes, being ing to the United States Express, were ded to Titusville. The excitement consisted of ng and papers, reported to have been valuable at about $200,000, and the safes were both proof, the contents are supposed to have been entirely destroyed.

medical report of the Chief Surgeon of the edmen's Bureau for Kentucky and Tennessee, received Wednesday, by General Howard, tes that destitution and suffering is the greater among the white refugees than the edmen. This officer states that medical dispensaries have been established in the principal ns of the States mentioned, and at many r points. The freedmen have forced contions for the relief of the suffering among the colored people, by levying a per cantax upon all able bodied of their number.

he number of vessels now in commission employed by the Government is only one hundred, seven hundred in service less than one year ago.

t is said that our exports, at gold valuation, ing the past two months, have exceeded the port by $11,000,000.

Jesse, Gen. Grant has issued an order announcing the organization of a permanent Artillery Board, to which questions relating to the artillery service may be referred by the Secretary of War or the General-in-Chief, and which will also originate recommendations in regard to the efficiency or interests of the artillery arm. The following named officers compose the board: Brig. Gen. H. J. Hunt, Lieutenant Colonel Third Artillery; Brevet Col. H. Hoyt, Major Fourth Artillery; Capt. John Gibbon, Fourth Artillery; Brevet Lieut. Col. S. N. Benjamin, Captain Second Artillery.

The Washington dispatch says: The Board of Visitors, of which Gen. Hancock is to be President, will assemble here on the 6th of March, to examine into the following questions and make a report thereon: First—What form and calibre of breech-loading guns should be adopted as models for the future construction of muskets for infantry? Second—What form and calibre should be adopted as the model for the future construction of carbines for the cavalry? Third—What form of breech-loading gun should be adopted as the model for the change of muskets already constructed, for breech loading muskets? The report of this board is to be made to the Secretary of War, through the Chief of the Ordnance Department.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

The Charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R.

An Act to Authorize Settlement of Railroad Suits.

Debate on Negro Suffrage Resolutions.

Bill to Incorporate the City of Meadville.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 1.

SENATE—Mr. Graham presented a petition of citizens of Pittsburgh, asking for the restoration of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Householder, from citizens of Somerset county, of similar import.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Treasurer of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Bills in place—Mr. Hoge, authorizing the Venango Coal Company to build a railroad from the Ohio State line to the Pittsburgh and Erie Canal.

Mr. Bigham, authorizing the Monongahela and Coal Hill Turnpike Road Company to borrow money.

Mr. Browne, authorizing certain cities, counties and boroughs of the Commonwealth to settle suits arising from subscriptions to the stock of railroad companies.

Mr. White, a joint resolution instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for the amendment to the Constitution fixing the basis of representation, which passed the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday.

The Senate resumed discussion of the negro suffrage resolutions, Mr. Browne advocating and Mr. Latta opposing the same. Adjourned until three P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The consideration of the resolutions instructing our Senators to vote for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia was resumed. Senator Hull, Republican, from Blair county, opposed the passage of the resolutions, and declared war against any one who made war on the President.

Adjourned until this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bennis read in place a bill to incorporate the city of Meadville.

The following bills were passed finally:—Supplement to an act relating to carrying deadly weapons, and supplement to an act relating to bonds.

The House adjourned until this evening at 7½ o'clock, to consider the joint resolutions on reconstruction.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Important Meeting of Commissioners, Directors and Engineers.

Pursuant to a call issued in December last by the Secretary of the Interior, there assembled, consist of the Government commissioners, directors and engineers of the Union Pacific Railroad, convened in this city in the Interior Department at twelve o-clock to-day, for the purpose of adopting some line of operations and arrangements with the Emperor Maximilian for the return of the French troops from Mexico at the earliest possible date.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of over a million francs. The Bourse on the 19th closed flat. Rentes 68f 55c.

LONDON—The bank rate remains at 8 per cent., and London is still the dearest money market in Europe.

Bowman & Co., sugar refiners of London, have suspended. Their liabilities are about a hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The recent terrible shipping disasters continue the leading theme of the English journals. The weather continues stormy. The steamer London which foundered at sea, was valued at eighty-five thousand pounds sterling, and her cargo was insured for two hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling.

It is confirmed that the Rev. Dr. Woolly, the new Bishop of Sydney, and G. V. Brooke, the actor, were among the passengers.

The death of Gibson, the eminent sculptor, is announced.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.—The Liverpool cotton market opened heavy, and closed flat, but subsequently rallied and recovered the decinied. The sales of the week amounted to 57,000 bales, and on Friday 10,000 bales. The market closed firm.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady, except corn, which showed a declining tendency.

Provisions quiet and steady.

Baring's Circular reports business this week in American securities limited, but 5-20's are firm.

LIVERPOOL—The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 21½d; middling Orleans, 20d; fair Mobile, 21d; middling Mobile, 19¾d; fair Uplands, 21d; middling Uplands, 19¾d, market closing firm. The stock in port is estimated at 475,000 bales, of which 196,000 bales are American.

The Manchester market is firm.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Heath & Co., report flour dull and steady. Wheat quiet and steady; red winter, 10s 4d@10s 7d. Corn flat, and 3d@4d lower; mixed, 29s@29s 3d.

Provisions quiet and steady. Bigland, Athya & Co., and Gordon, Brand & Co., report beef steady. Pork quiet and steady at 97s 6d@98s for new American. Bacon firm, and 1s 6d@2s 6d higher. Lard firmly downward at 69s@69s. Butter and cheese firm. Petroleum still declining; refined 2s 9d.

LONDON.—Baring's Circular reports breadstuffs quiet and quotations barely maintained. Sugar easier, but offers sluggish. Tea tending downward. Petroleum quiet at 2s for refined.

LIVERPOOL, January 20—P. M.—Cotton—Sales to-day 10,000 bales including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, and market is firmer, but unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady.

LONDON, January 20.—Console for moneys 87½ @87¾ United States 5-20's 65⅝@66. Illinois Central shares, 76¾@76⅞; Erie shares, 42@43.

Preparations against Fenian Raids in Canada.

OTTAWA, C. W., February 1.—It is understood that ample precautionary measures against Fenian raids have been taken, by providing for the speedy concentration of volunteers and also imperial troops.

Wm. Richardson, one of the earliest to develop the coal trade of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia last week.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Big Strikes on Morey Farm, Pithole.

Three Strikes on Stevenson Farm.

Activity in West Hickory Regions.

OPERATIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA

The Oil Regions of Barbadoes.

The Clara Well, No. 4, Morey Farm, on Pithole creek, is one of the largest wells recently struck, flowing at last accounts three hundred barrels of heavy gravity oil. It is stated that since the striking of this well, a few days ago, some New York capitalists passing through there on their way from Western Virginia, were so struck with the value of the oil territory that they made extensive investments in Pithole, Oil Creek and Church Run.

The Titusville *Herald*, in referring to the duliness of the petroleum market at that place, says: We hear that the producers are taking the precaution to increase their storage capacity, and are extensively engaged in building tanks, probably thinking that oil is at its lowest ebb, and if it will not pay to ship, it will pay to store it. This may be very good policy to a certain extent, but it may have a very disastrous effect in preventing the market raising when there is a demand for export. It is supposed that the export of oil will commence much earlier this year than last, owing to the fact that all those who shipped oil early last year, realized handsomely. This will commence about the first of March, both for crude and refined. There is every probability that the demand will increase for oil year by year, and shrewd capitalists are taking advantage of this fact, by buying up and more fully developing the territory which has already yielded oil.

About eight o'clock Thursday night, of last week, No. 187 Morey Farm commenced pumping. After pumping about four hours the water became exhausted, at which time the oil and gas commenced to come with great force. When she had given about six barrels of oil it became necessary to cease pumping for want of water for the boiler. The owners are now busily engaged in providing for this want and will resume pumping as soon as possible. Those who were present anticipate that she will make one of the largest wells yet struck. The controlling interests are held by a brother and a son of Mr. Burtis, one of the owners of the farm.

The Stevenson Farm, on Oil Creek, is the most wonderful territory in Venango county. No. 86 owned by the Ocean Oil Company, Charles Page and Mr. Bryson, struck oil on Monday afternoon, and is flowing and pumping the full size of the pipe. No. 35, same farm, owned by Ocean Oil Company, and several individuals holding small interests, was struck Saturday, the 27th, and is flowing over 100 barrels per day. G. K. Anderson's well, No. 3, was tested the 27th, and after three hours pumping, the rush of gas and oil was so great as to stop the descent of the sucker rods and broke the machinery before the engine could be stopped. This is about on the Stevenson Farm, on which precious piece of land there are eighteen flowing wells and about as many pumping, and we don't intend to be far behind its competitors in the oily race, and so No. 24, owned by Messrs. Wilson, Spence, Eddington & Co., struck oil on Saturday last to disgorge at the rate of two hundred barrels per day.

Tidioute and West Hickory.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, January 28th, 1866.

Since my last, under the above caption, but little has occurred in these localities worthy of mention. The work on Dennis Run is being prosecuted with even more energy than heretofore. Leases on the hill tops are commanding large bonuses, and interests in untested wells find a ready market at good figures. The Nichols or Slocum well, about to be tested at the date of my last, has settled into a steady yield, estimated at one hundred and fifty barrels, but certainly not falling short of one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty, while all the well on the run seem to have quietly increased in their product. On the Triumph Oil Company's property, the nearest point on West Hickem Run to the mouth of the creek, is placed in the past ten days, and no more will be given except at a bonus.

The Tremont Oil Company have found a third sand at four hundred and fifty feet, but, unfortunately, the tools got fast in the hole, and ruining it. Messrs. Ball & Fleming, operating upon Cranberry Run, on Scott Farm, are now in a fourth sand, corresponding exactly with that at Pithole, at six hundred and fifty feet, and also have a dirt-fast fifteen barrel well. This is also considered a pretty good evidence of the value of all the upper part of the stream.

The Huntingdon well on Scott Farm is completed and yielding fifteen or twenty barrels from the third sand, at seven hundred and four hundred feet. Messrs. Duncan Bros., whom I stated in my last, had taken some leases from Mr. Neyhart, have now leased three hundred acres of the Miles farm, I am told, contracting to complete twenty-four wells this spring, and twenty-four September next. I also learn from Mr. Miles that they are laying out a city on the hill sides, having a handy command of the creek and a large hotel. This will necessarily greatly enhance the value of territory in the immediate vicinity.

There are also two or more wells successfully completed on the Neyhart and Miles farms, the particulars of which I have not learned.

The attention of operators is daily becoming more directed to this part of the petroleum country. Within the past week I have been shown the prospectus of a company recently organized in London, upon various properties in and around Tidioute, embracing some three hundred acres. The Lewis Run Oil and Land Company, of this place, made a dividend for the first month's work, amounting to a fraction of 150 per cent. of the capital stock of ten thousand, besides having a large surplus in the treasury. This can hardly be beaten by Pithole or Cherry Run. VARITAS.

PLUMER, January 27, 1866.

A report is current here to-day that a new well, flowing four hundred barrels, was struck yesterday at West Hickory. The Adjutant well on the Jamestown property, adjoining the Neyhart farm, has commenced pumping at the rate of fifteen barrels per day. Colonels Duncan and Brittenhagh own a large lease below this well, on the Neyhart property. They are now putting wells in operation of drilling within the next one hundred days. The Colonels are surveying the hill-side for a town to be called Gillespie.

The production of Dennis's run is steadily on the increase. Parties in Titusville and West Hickory are springing up like mushrooms, showing that operators are in earnest and mean oil. These operators give a large and extended field of operations, as the oil does not seem to be confined to any particular locality, but is found the whole length of the valley. You may look for encouraging results here soon. A.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HORSENECK, January 25, 1866.

"Yestreen the mountain's rugged brow
Was mantled o'er with driving snow,
The sun sat red behind the hill,
And every breath of air was still;
But ere he rose, the Southern blast
A veil o'er heaven's blue arch had cast;
Thick rolled the clouds and sleety rain,
Poured the wild deluge o'er the plain."

A wet, snowy, sleety day in Oleopolis does not give one any encouraging ideas for letter-writing, the rain pattering upon the window panes, as I look out through my six light sash upon the field of derricks which thickly stud our little valley of Horseneck, in quest of an item or letter of interest to your readers. I can conceive of nothing more calculated to make one wish for the land of brick pavements and comfortable houses than the scene presented now to my view. Along the road can occasionally be seen the weary pilgrim," or in other words, the man with the carpet bag, fresh from the Metropolitan City, plodding his way through the greasy mire in quest of a spot to sink his greenbacks.

"Thus like a living dream, apart from men,
From morn to eve he haunts the wood and glen."

Suffice it to say, we have the most dismal day it has ever been my lot to experience in this or any other country.

No doubt but what you and your readers would be glad to hear of some big strikes on the Neck. "These are like Angel's visits; few and far between."

During the last two months but little has been done excepting frequent repairs to machinery, which "Jack Frost," in acting engineer without permission, has made necessary. After an unaccountable delay upon the part of somebody, the Tack Petroleum Company of New York have commenced operations upon one of their wells (No. 6). No doubt, if the proper energy is displayed by the company, the stockholders may have no occasion to regret they did not sell at 25c. This company has the territory and wells to pay a good per centage, but it cannot be done without the proper stand-by-ing-it. Messrs. Ball & Fleming, operating upon Cranberry Run, on Scott Farm, are now in a fourth sand, corresponding exactly with that at Pithole, at six hundred and fifty feet, and also have a dirt-fast fifteen barrel well. This is also considered a pretty good evidence of the value of all the upper part of the stream.

The Huntingdon well on Scott Farm is completed and yielding fifteen or twenty barrels from the third sand, at seven hundred and four hundred feet. The Horseneck Nos. 1 and 2 are pumping. No. 1 is giving a supply of oil in paying quantity, while No. 2, I am told, will not be ready for work. From the amount of oil in this well there is inducement enough for the Company to try a good gas pump. In putting down a well with a spring pole for fresh water, upon the Brearley property, a good show of oil was struck at twenty feet. As this well is only fifty feet from the Herbst well, it may be the same vein struck in the well. Mr. Herbst is still pumping his well. He is also sinking a shaft eight feet square. It is now within fourteen feet of where he had the oil. The rock in this shaft is of the hardest character—brown sandstone, interstratified with thin veins of blue shale, on one side of the shaft and a shaley sand-rock on the other. There is a break between the two rocks all the way. The sand-rock dips two feet in one, while the quartz and flint are nearly horizontal. I already see the indications of two veins or leads of oil, one immediately under the fire-clay, in a coarse conglomerate, the other under black shale. Should this shaft be a success, a revolution will be worked in this locality in search for oil. This will be done upon right and day. When the grand result is reached you shall be posted.

The Gilfillan, Arnold, Holliday and Green Wells are still pumping as usual. Judging from preparations for spring work, I think they intend to look well to their laurels, as this little State, particularly this locality, has done away with fancy and speculative ideas, and any man putting down a well upon the territory to develop it will be looked for as being in earnest and working men upon the territory to develop it with energy. The Harkness well on White Oak is pumping water; the Longmoor about forty barrels; the Volcanic about ten barrels. Johnson & Pedro, on Low creek, are boring their upper well deeper, as is Yates Arnold. We have a rumor of a strike on French creek, which is hardly to be credited. The Lay well has been such for some time back that a stop was put to all operations for a time in that locality.

The only apology offered for this tame letter is that for near a month we have been shut out from the outer world, and have been compelled to live on light diet and no COMMERCIAL to read. As Jeffrey has it,

"Tenui musam meditamur avena."

OLEY POBIDA.

STILL LATER.—The Tack company, of New York, well No. 4, commenced flowing last night and still continues. It throws a stream over the top of the derrick, 45 feet. It is a big thing. O. P.

The Barbadoes Oil Region.

The oil district of Barbadoes, British West Indies, whose existence has been known ever since the settlement of that country, is about to be properly developed by American labor and capital, furnished principally by energetic and enterprising business men of Pittsburgh. Upwards of one hundred years ago, a learned treatise was written by an English scientist on the properties of "Barbadoes Tar," by which name the petroleum of to-day was then known. It was then as now used chiefly as a curative for certain diseases, although it was also used for burning in lamps. This tar, or oil, was taken from the surface of springs located principally in the parishes of St. Andrews and St. Josephs. Adjacent to these springs are found patches of a black substance resembling pitch, called "manjack," which burns readily, and is supposed to have been formed by the deposit of the oil on the earth. It is said that the oil springs of Barbadoes extend over an area of ten miles from the shore the oil oozes up from the bottom and swims on the surface of the sea, spreading its bituminous smell all round.

But is not alone in oil that the Barbadoes Island is rich. It also abounds in iron ore of a quality rivaling that worked by the Montour iron works, at Danville, Pa. Hills of gypsum, for the manufacture of Paris plaster, and chalk from which an excellent fertilizer could be made, are to be found in numerous places within a distance of twelve miles along the coast. But notwithstanding the presence in abundance of these valuable minerals, the untold wealth of the island is contained in its oil springs. The evidence of the existence of oil in unaccountable quantity covers a period of over two hundred years, but the value of the oil district was never known or appreciated until the late revolution created by the discovery of oil in Venango county. Mr. George W. Humbert of this city, a thoroughly practical oil operator in the Venango region, having the knowledge of the existence of oil in the West Indies, paid a visit last summer to the Barbadoes island for the purpose of inspecting the oil territory. He spent four months on the island, principally in traversing the parishes of St. Andrews and St. Joseph, where he found the greatest presence and manifestations of the indications of oil. Mr. H. secured the lease for twenty-one years of more than three thousand acres of the best oil territory in the island, and returned home last fall with specimens of the crude oil and the minerals which crop up at random during his stay. The oil is of the best lubricating quality in its crude state, and by very little refining it is made a handsome illuminator. It is also an admirable oil for refining purposes. Prof. Otto Wuth, of this city, who made the analysis of the oil, says "it is entirely free from grit, and without being refined must be considered a very superior lubricator." Mr. E. A. Pennock, of the firm of Shorb's iron works, gave it a trial, and pronounced it superior to the sperm oil ordinarily manufactured from petroleum, which had been tested at their works." These valuable testimonials fully establish the excellent quality of the oil. Specimens of the oil and of the minerals may be seen at the office of Messrs. Humbert, Shorb & Co., Nos. 187 and 189 Water street.

For the full development of the lands secured by Mr. Humbert, a company has been organized, to be known as the "Pittsburgh, New York and Little England Oil Company of Barbadoes, Limited," with a capital stock of $1,000,000, in shares of $1,000 each, with a working capital of $100,000. This company will derive a handsome revenue on their capital there can be no doubt, if the facts narrated by Mr. Humbert are to be credited. The exact descent of the sucker rods and broke the machinery before the engine could be stopped. This is about on the Stevenson Farm, on which precious piece of land there are eighteen flowing wells and about as many pumping, and we don't intend to be far behind its competitors in the oily race, and so No. 24, owned by Messrs. Wilson, Spence, Eddington & Co., struck oil on Saturday last to disgorge at the rate of two hundred barrels per day.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Important to Liquor Dealers.

DECREASE IN SMUGGLING ON THE FRONTIER.

100,000 Pupils in Colored Schools in the South.

Important Financial Bill in Congress

The Proposed Reduction of the Whisky Tax.

Amount of Pittsburgh Manufactures.

DEFICIENCIES IN UNITED STATES DEPOSITORIES.

Gen. Sherman's Order Giving Lands to Freedmen.

BILL TO REIMBURSE THE LOYAL STATES.

Marine Hospitals at Pittsburgh and Other Cities to be Sold.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1866.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

An important and intricate question is now before the Judiciary Committee of the House, relative to a pending bill amendatory of the third section of an act of Congress, approved March 2d, 1833, the decision of which not only effects the revenue laws, but seriously concerns the defendants—"Liquor Dealers"—in several hundred cases now pending in the State courts. The opponents of the liquor dealers have been here and used all their influence to obtain such preliminary legislation as will transfer the cases referred to from the United States to the State courts, and the liquor dealers are now here in the lobby in large numbers endeavoring to keep the cases within the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court.

Smuggling on the Frontier.

The Commissioner of Customs has received advices from the Northern frontier, which has so long been the theatre of the boldest and most desperate attempts at smuggling. Intelligence from those districts now is to the effect that efforts to introduce contraband goods are greatly decreased, the adoption of certain new precautions by order of the Commissioner has had the effect to bring large sums of money into the revenue, from the tax on distilling, purchased in Canada and brought into the country, which was formerly smuggled. So flourishing had become this business of bringing clothing, &c., from Canada that, now it is stopped, the dry goods and clothing merchants are in a great state of wonderment to know what causes the decrease of American trade. Since the appointment of female searching officers, the Collector states, women will not attempt smuggling, knowing they are to undergo the trial of personal examination on entering the United States.

Education of Colored Children.

Conclusive reports have been received at the Freedmen's Bureau in relation to the organization of colored schools in the various freedmen's districts in the South, which give the information that there are 100,000 pupils taught by the Bureau and other benevolent institutions at 669, with 1,296 teachers and upwards of 84,000 pupils. Besides these, there are five hundred schools, which have been established and are supported by the colored people themselves, making in all an aggregate of about one hundred thousand children now under instruction. One of these reports states that within a very few days after the entrance of Gen. Sherman into Savannah, at least five hundred pupils were organized into schools and receiving instruction.

The Important Financial Bill,

Reported from the Ways and Means Committee to-day, refers to previous laws to such an extent that the meaning of the proposed measure is not on the face of the bill. It is learned, however, from a member of the Committee, that it authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to fund into six per cent. gold interest long running bonds, all certificates of indebtedness, compound interest greenbacks, early maturity bonds, and other evidence of indebtedness. In place of the clause in the old bill relating to foreign loan, providing that the interest and principal be paid in the currency of said loan, a section is inserted, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the bonds in a foreign country, at the rate of five per cent. interest, requiring both interest and principal to be paid in the United States. The bill is to be considered next Thursday.

A Disappointment.

A large crowd was present in the Senate galleries to-day. An impression prevailed that Mr. Sumner was going to speak on the bill for the appointment of negro clerks in the Government to fit declaring negroes to be citizens. The audience was of a mixed character. Mr. Sumner did not speak however.

Jeff Davis' Trial.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, tried to push his resolution declaring the trial of Jeff Davis by military commission to a vote, but Reverdy Johnson and Saulsbury rose stimultaneously each to announce his determination to discuss the proposition, and it went over till to-morrow, when it will come up as the unfinished business of the morning.

Negro Citizenship.

Messrs. Cowan and Van Winkle were the only Republicans who voted against the proposition declaring negroes to be citizens. Garrett Davis made a very long speech, occupying two hours, being his fourth speech within two weeks.

The House

Was without special interest to-day. On a bill graduating the tax on railroads, Messrs. Harding and Wallworth, of Illinois, spoke for a few minutes most earnestly against the influence of Western railroads in keeping up the price of freight, and in combining together to obstruct, he said, the navigation of the Mississippi. Both members declared that legislation should be so framed as to relieve the Western farmers from the railroad influence.

The Revenue Bill—Tax on Whisky.

It came out during the few minutes debate in the House to-day that the Ways and Means Committee have under consideration a proposition to reduce the tax on whisky. The Committee were going to adopt the recommendation of the late report of the Commission to reduce the tax to fifty cents per gallon, the Government would lose several millions of dollars of revenue. He suggested that the resolution be passed right away by the House on this subject, that the country might be informed in time.

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The Committee on Appropriations

Recommends the following appropriations for Deficiencies in the United States depositories, in the following cities: For Chicago, three thousand dollars; Cincinnati, nine thousand dollars: Pittsburgh, thirty-five hundred dollars.

Restoration.

General Garfield, of Ohio, made a speech in the House this afternoon on restoration. He contended that the States were in the Union, and said that there would be no difference between Congress and the President on the question of reconstruction. He proposed, however, a return of the former representatives, contending that there was no loyalty in the South at present. He favored intelligent suffrage for the freedmen.

What General Sherman Meant.

The question having been submitted to Gen. Sherman, who is now here, as to what he meant by his military order turning over the lands in South Carolina to the negroes, he has stated to a committee of gentlemen from that State and also to President Johnson, that it was only for temporary purposes, and that it was not intended to last longer than when peace was declared, and the rebels laid down their arms, submitting to the laws of the United States. This fact is of great importance, as it has been maintained by the legislation, which has just been adopted, that the reverse of this was Gen. Sherman's idea. The President, therefore, will probably act in accordance with this explanation of Gen. Sherman.

Loyal States to be Reimbursed.

The Special Committee on reimbursing the loyal States for moneys expended by such States, at their meeting to-day, authorized the Chairman to prepare a bill, assigning to each the proportion which each State is entitled to. They have received the data from about twenty States, showing the amount which they have expended. They will probably allow so much *pro rata* according to the number of men each State has sent into the field for three years. The aggregate which all the States claim amounts to five or six hundred million dollars. This will be cut down at least one-six of that sum.

The Reconstruction Committee

Have obtained considerable evidence in regard to the condition of affairs in Tennessee. The evidence of Gen. Thomas is very favorable and ought to have great weight with the committee. Most of the members, however, can see nothing that looks like loyalty in any of the Southern States.

Counterfeit Currency.

The Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department have very frequently of late detected well executed counterfeits on the new twenty-five cent fractional currency. It was thought by the getters up of the plate for this currency that it would escape counterfeiting for some time.

Military Matters.

Generals Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Meade have been considering for two days the Senate bill reorganizing the army, and also Senator Wilson's bill reorganizing the State militia. Both of these measures are being carefully examined into by these Generals, and several important suggestions have been made by them, which will probably be adopted by the Military Committees.

Sale of Marine Hospitals.

The House Committee on Commerce, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, has reported and the House has passed a bill for the sale of the marine hospitals at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Burlington, Paducah, Louisville and Galena.

New Loan Bill Reported—The Baker-Cobb Brokerage Case—Verdict Against Baker—Chief Arrested as the White House—Interesting Correspondence—New Railroad between Alexandria and Fredericksburg, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, February 1.

THE NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

The bill introduced by Representative Morrill, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day, provides as follows: First, that the act entitled an act to provide ways and means to support the Government, approved March 3d, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his own discretion, to borrow any Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, and also to dispose of any description of bonds thus authorized by said act, either in the United States or elsewhere, to such an amount, in such manner, and at such rates as he may from time to think advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any treasury notes, certificates, or certificates of indebtedness, or other representatives of value, which have been, or may be issued under any act of Congress. The proceeds thereof to be used only for treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress prior to the adoption of this act. Provisions by order of the Commissioner has had the effect to bring large sums of money into the revenue, from the tax on distilling, purchased in Canada and brought into the country, which was formerly smuggled. So flourishing had become this business of bringing clothing, &c., from Canada that, now it is stopped, the dry goods and clothing merchants are in a great state of wonderment to know what causes the decrease of American trade. Since the appointment of female searching officers, the Collector states, women will not attempt smuggling, knowing they are to undergo the trial of personal examination on entering the United States.

Education of Colored Children.

Conclusive reports have been received at the Freedmen's Bureau in relation to the organization of colored schools in the various freedmen's districts in the South, which give the information that there are 100,000 pupils taught by the Bureau and other benevolent institutions at 669, with 1,296 teachers and upwards of 84,000 pupils. Besides these, there are five hundred schools, which have been established and are supported by the colored people themselves, making in all an aggregate of about one hundred thousand children now under instruction. One of these reports states that within a very few days after the entrance of Gen. Sherman into Savannah, at least five hundred pupils were organized into schools and receiving instruction.

The Important Financial Bill,

Reported from the Ways and Means Committee to-day, refers to previous laws to such an extent that the meaning of the proposed measure is not on the face of the bill. It is learned, however, from a member of the Committee, that it authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to fund into six per cent. gold interest long running bonds, all certificates of indebtedness, compound interest greenbacks, early maturity bonds, and other evidence of indebtedness. In place of the clause in the old bill relating to foreign loan, providing that the interest and principal be paid in the currency of said loan, a section is inserted, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the bonds in a foreign country, at the rate of five per cent. interest, requiring both interest and principal to be paid in the United States. The bill is to be considered next Thursday.

A Disappointment.

A large crowd was present in the Senate galleries to-day. An impression prevailed that Mr. Sumner was going to speak on the bill for the appointment of negro clerks in the Government to fit declaring negroes to be citizens. The audience was of a mixed character. Mr. Sumner did not speak however.

Jeff Davis' Trial.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, tried to push his resolution declaring the trial of Jeff Davis by military commission to a vote, but Reverdy Johnson and Saulsbury rose stimultaneously each to announce his determination to discuss the proposition, and it went over till to-morrow, when it will come up as the unfinished business of the morning.

Negro Citizenship.

Messrs. Cowan and Van Winkle were the only Republicans who voted against the proposition declaring negroes to be citizens. Garrett Davis made a very long speech, occupying two hours, being his fourth speech within two weeks.

The House

Was without special interest to-day. On a bill graduating the tax on railroads, Messrs. Harding and Wallworth, of Illinois, spoke for a few minutes most earnestly against the influence of Western railroads in keeping up the price of freight, and in combining together to obstruct, he said, the navigation of the Mississippi. Both members declared that legislation should be so framed as to relieve the Western farmers from the railroad influence.

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The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited from all parts of the country, when accompanied by real name of writer. In whatever relates to the mercantile and manufacturing interests of all lands and trade in all localities, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural inventions and improvements of general interest, and briefly described, are invited to secure attention, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be written on one side only.

Letters concerning the business department of the paper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

PASSAGE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT BY THE HOUSE.

The speedy return, by the Committee on Reconstruction, of the resolution on suffrage and representation, and its passage by a vote of three to one, looks like unity and decision in the House of Representatives. This important amendment will now go to the Senate, and being there adopted will go to the several legislatures under a very favorable prestige, inasmuch as it leaves it optional with each State whether suffrage shall be universal, or whether representation shall be limited by restrictions laid on suffrage. We are satisfied with this proposition, although we would have preferred an article directly stating uniform conditions of suffrage for all the States, and making intelligence, irrespective of color, the basis. In either case the question will have to be decided by the States, whether they prefer full representation with universal suffrage or partial representation with no suffrage. In our State, the number of colored people being about 60,000, the decision may gain for us a representative in Congress, if we go for a full representation, and, on the contrary, may lose us one if we exclude the colored people from voting.

MILITARY POWER IN CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

An impression has been made on some minds, that the employment of military power in enforcing the laws is somewhat inconsistent with the freedom that ought to be enjoyed under a republican government. This is a great mistake. No government can exist without a power to enforce obedience to its laws, and military power is only the highest and most decisive form of the power that belongs to all governments inherently and essentially. It is therefore just as legitimate to our republican government as to any form of civil rule. Its use, in any given circumstances, must be judged of by the requirements of the case. Our country has, during most of its history, had little occasion for the employment of military power, either in securing respect for its rights from other nations, or for maintaining order among our own people. But the right has been in reserve for use when needed. While people govern themselves by the principle of right, the application of governmental force is dispensed with, but it comes to the aid of government when necessary.

There are three countries, at this time, which are subject to the government of military power; or rather, in which government is maintained by the ready presence of military power. Yet, the circumstances of these three are common in scarcely any other respect than this. In our lately insurgent States, the maintenance of order and the security of persons and property from violence are deemed to require the presence of an armed force. This is an unusual form of government, brought into use and application for the benefit of the peace-loving and law-abiding people. The necessity for the application of force of course prepares us to know that it is offensive to some, because it lays restraint upon their lawless dispositions. In Mexico, military force sustains a usurpation. It is no doubt repugnant to the feelings of many of the people, but it is the aid and prop of the government having the ascendancy for the time. In Rome, a military force has been the main support of the Pope for sixteen years, and that, a foreign force employed to repress the hostile action of the people against their ruler. This mercenary and foreign force has been felt to be at once a burden and a reproach to the Italian race.

The abuse or perversion of military force furnishes no argument against its legitimate use. The opposition of some of the people to its presence affords no argument against it. A government or a measure of government that is right, and is resisted, may be maintained by force. But the maintenance of a government or a measure, by force, does not prove it to be right. Any parallel drawn between case and case must embrace all the conditions of each. And the abuse of power in one case affords no ground of imputation against another case, which in all its circumstances may be entirely different. In our country, the withdrawal of military force, we presume, awaits but the restoration of internal order and general obedience to the laws in conformity with the new order of things introduced by the war. While the necessity exists and where it exists, military force is as proper an agency of administration in the government, as the elective franchise or trial by jury. To good citizens it implies no discredit by intimidating those who are bad. The restraint laid on these is for the protection of those, and in both, government but legitimately subserves its main end and design.

FARMING AND ITS PRODUCTS.

The man is to be honored who cultivates the soil intelligently. He is a public benefactor, because he draws from the earth a greater amount of produce, and that of a better quality, than the man who farms his ground without thought, knowledge, or system. A man may scratch over a piece of ground and get a living by that means. So a man may get a living for herself and her dozen chickens by mere scratching and picking. But the intelligent farmer gets a living and has some satisfaction in the work, and besides makes it turn to pecuniary profit. He is a thriving man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before his intelligence and skill were applied. There is a difference between a full crop and a half crop. Intelligence seasonably applied often averts or counteracts dangers, which ignorance never thinks of till it is too late to escape them.

From what we read of the products of English farms, it is evident that the amount depends greatly on the mode of tillage. The crops raised in our country, as a general rule, would not sell for enough to pay the rent of a farm in England. Yet our produce sells nearly as high as theirs does. The difference is that we raise so much less on the ground. It is for want of good tillage. Farmers expect the land to do everything for them, while they do nothing for the land. This will not do for any long period. The land gets tired of that way of farming. Wheat protests against it, corn pines away, potatoes sulk, and everything shrinks to a dwarfish size and a scanty quantity. The man's pocket shares in the general shrinkage.

There is intelligence enlisted in the farming interests of the country. It is diffusing itself, but the whole lump is not yet entirely leavened. There are still fears of agricultural books and papers and of book-farming. The agricultural reports of the Department at Washington, that are distributed, are on the shelf or the bureau of the farmers' "spare room," but some of them are seldom favored with a perusal. The active, thinking men of the profession, in the different departments, alone know the value of these aids to success, and they turn them to good account. From time to time, the agricultural bureau distributes new or choice varieties of seeds through the country. The intelligent farmer, the man who takes delight in his profession, will avail himself of these chances for making experiments and improvements in his farming.

The present remunerative prices of farm products should stimulate improvements. It is scarcely probable that these prices will continue long. The farmer has the means of indemnifying himself for the change in his own hands, by bringing his grounds up to a higher state of fertility, and by introducing the culture of some new articles that will pay the better for having less competition. In this vicinity, with a great manufacturing center as their market, there is no danger of an excessive product or a restricted demand.

THE BEGINNING.—The difference that exists between iron-manufacturers and some of their employees is purely a business one. We understand there is no excitement or asperity of feeling. It is like a failure to consummate a contract through difference of opinion. The manufacturers say they cannot afford to give the wages demanded, the employers say they cannot afford to take less, and so they part. The mills stop, the men are idle.

There is evidently something out of joint, upon the hypothesis that both are not only sincere but right. The iron products are too cheap, or the expense of living are too high. The manufacturers are headed and stopped by low prices, so that they cannot pay higher wages, and the men are pressed and spurred up by the high prices of living, so that they must have higher wages. There must be a yielding somewhere, and it seems as though it could not be with these parties. It is, perhaps, as plain and fair a case to begin with as could be wished, for getting prices all rounded into a better condition—more equable if not more moderate.

THE SOUTH POSTPONING HER RESTORATION.

Virginia does not reconstruct well. The great body of her people seem as really rebellious now towards the Government as ever, and as little disposed to accept the verdict of the war as at any time within the last four years. Scattered throughout the State are loyal men, sincerely anxious to show obedience, and for harmony in the performance of every duty; but they are a small minority, and are domineered over to such an extent that their voices are raised to little or no purpose. The Legislature does not hesitate to act for interests that were involved in the war and declared against. Gov. PIERPONT, who in the outset courted the majority in the hope of conciliating them, has been virtually thrown overboard, and has no influence or power but that of his veto, and that which the presence of the military authority confers on him. All his recommendations have been disregarded, and the Legislature, in filling the offices, have surrounded him with men with whom he cannot coalesce except in the interest of disloyalty. A concerted pressure of all the disloyal elements is being brought to bear on him to make him resign, that his place may be filled by General LEE or some one else prominently connected with the rebellion.

That the influences which have operated to produce this discouraging state of things in Virginia have been at work in all the Southern States, is probably too true, though not with equal success. In regard to the South, generally, it probably may be said with entire truth, that while agencies for good have been at work producing an organized, reliable loyal sentiment, the agencies of an adverse character have also been active, producing a state of things similar to that described as existing in Virginia.

To what this is owing, whether it is but the exhibition of the inherent disloyalty of the people, or is merely the result of influences proceeding from the source whence the power of rebellion has its support, or whether it proceeds from hopes inspired by the schemes of Democratic politicians, North and South, who are but varying the tactics whereby the rebellion derived such effective support, it is not necessary to seek to determine. Whatever may be at the bottom of the present State of things in the South, the Government has but one course to pursue. It must foster and sustain genuine loyalty everywhere, and deal uncompromisingly with disloyalty wherever and whenever it shows itself.

The North asks nothing of the South outside of the verdict of the war,—but it will insist on every idea involved in that verdict, carried out to the very letter. It has no hates to pursue, but it will never yield one jot of the principle of loyalty, or consent to abate anything from the great idea of Freedom on every inch of the Republic. If the South supposes that the North is not in earnest, and will now as it was in those days of the war, when summoning its strength, it dealt the blow which crushed the rebellion, it deludes itself. There is a kindly feeling here,—but the South deceives itself when it supposes that it can play these tricks of treason with impunity. The people of the North feel that there is every reason for desiring the speedy restoration of all the States to their former relations under the Government, but they will not consent to sacrifice a jot of vital principle to bring a single State back. The North can and will wait, if the South is not ready. By abusing the kindness shown to her, by the President, by the people, she but postpones the day of her restoration and prosperity.

TOO MUCH OF IT.

The force of the remark, said to have been made by the President, that "Constitutional amendments were becoming as numerous in Congress as resolutions at a town meeting," will be understood when it is known that there were pending at the time it was made no less than twenty-seven different propositions to amend the Constitution of the United States. They embrace almost every possible shade of ideas, and should it happen that Congress pass all of them, what would be left of the original instrument its framers, were they living, would be unable to detect. We are not saying that no amendment of the Constitution is needed. Our opinion is that one regarding suffrage and representation, not far different from the one just passed by the House of Representatives, should be made; but we are equally free to say, that danger lies in farther procedure in the work of altering the Constitution of the country. Nothing should be done to weaken the almost religious veneration for the sacred character of that instrument. But this feeling could not be more speedily destroyed than by the almost indiscriminate emendation—(tinkering would better express it,) to which the Constitution would seem to be exposed.

STOPPAGE OF THE IRON WORKS EXPLAINED—THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

C. W. NORTON, Esq., of Wheeling, has written a letter to Hon. W. T. WILLEY, United States Senator from West Virginia, on the finances of the country, in which he explains the stoppage of the iron works throughout the West. He alleges that "the declaration of the Secretary of the Treasury, that he intends to retire the currency, is having a direct tendency to paralyze the industry of the country, to hinder consumption and restrain enterprise, which necessarily stops production, the direct and inevitable consequence of which is to comparatively extinguish the subjects of taxation." He is of opinion that the Government should hold the currency at what it is, and declare specie payments impossible for five years. The manufacturers and business men generally want time to discover what is the value of one thing as compared with another, and the value of labor as compared with the whole. He says:

"Leave the currency to remain as it is, so that when the tax collector comes along we can pay him easily, money being cheap. Give us also an increase in the tariff, equal to the internal revenue levied on manufactured articles. Divide into activity every engine, crank, screw, lever and wedge—all muscles, all nerves, all brains. Thus, and thus alone, can we pay the debt. Paralyze us by tampering with or retiring the circulation—fight gold—depress it fictitiously below its true value—make it so that the importer obtains it cheaply—alarm us a few times more—nullify the tariff by increasing a tax on domestic manufactures and not equalizing it by imposing the same on imported ones—import freely—send out balances in gold, bonds and credit—return the legal tenders by the issue of interest bearing bonds—and soon, very soon, we shall come to specie payments with a round turn, but as a ruined people. As an evidence of what I say I will inform you that after Saturday next there will not be a rolling mill or nail factory in operation in this Western country. How immense the loss to the Government! How much more so to the wealth of the nation! The small concern of which I have the honor to be the President, pays directly to the Government on its manufactured articles, when in motion, from thirty to forty thousand dollars per annum. Think of fifty such concerns stopped for one, two or three or more months in this vicinity. And also of the fifty blast furnaces dependent upon these mills for the consumption of their products, which must likewise suspend if this state of things continues long."

SOLDIERS FOR OFFICES.—It is reported that quite a panic prevails among the department clerks at Washington, growing out of the rumor that it is the intention of the Government to soon fill their places with the scarred heroes of the battle-field. The applications for "something to do" from this class of the people are so numerous, that it is felt, where the Government can give them employment without causing positive distress to those already in its employ, that it should do so. The principle would be as correct in itself and as easy of application to the military offices of a minor character, throughout the country, filled by able-bodied men from civil life, as to the departments, and we hope that the reported intention of the Government as to this deserving class of men will be carried to this extent.

THE New York *Tribune* is in error in attributing to the COMMERCIAL the remark, that "Congress has no power" to levy a cotton tax. The quotation of the *Tribune* pretends to mark from our columns, expresses exactly the reverse of the position taken by the COMMERCIAL of the 19th ult., and the language should be credited to some other journal.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

This terrible disease is still active and spreading in England. By the last Report of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington and by more recent intelligence from abroad, it appears that three thousand is the average number of deaths per week, and that the disease is now more fatal in country districts than in towns. No medical treatment that has been adopted has been of any avail to check the progress of the disease or to cure the animals affected with it. Some experiments have been made with homœopathy, but the results were not encouraging. Entire separation of the healthy from the diseased animals is the only way of preventing the spread of the plague. The German regulations in this respect are more strict and more successful than the English. They slaughter the animals as soon as they are known to be affected, bury their carcasses and burn every thing with which they may have been in contact.

It is to be hoped that the non-importation measures adopted by our Government may protect our country from the invasion of this terrible plague. But, it seems, like the cholera, from its traveling, as it will require the utmost vigilance to prevents its landing on our shores. We look at it while distant with comparative indifference, as we do at the cholera. But for both we should make sanitary preparations, while endeavoring with most watchful care to prevent their entering the country.

THE WOOL INTEREST.

Proceedings of the Burgettstown, Washington County, Agricultural Club.

BURGETTSTOWN, WASHINGTON Co., PA., January 30th, 1866.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

At a meeting of the Union Agricultural Club of Burgettstown, Pa., James M. Stevenson, Esq., introduced the subject of increasing the duties on foreign wools. After a general expression of opinion on the question, all concurring in the justice of proper protection to the American wool grower, a delegation of ten was appointed to represent the association at the Wool Growers' Convention, to be held in Pittsburgh on the 8th day of February, 1866.

In discussing the subject, many of the members exhibited a clear understanding of the principle of protection, and the difficulty of discriminating in the imposition of duties so as not to affect injuriously any of the great interests of the country. It is now reduced to a certainty that the finest grades of wool can be produced in the United States. In fact, wool suitable for all purposes can be grown in almost every State in the Union, and in sufficient quantities to supply the entire American market, if Congress will afford adequate protection to the wool growing interest. We might suppose that there would be sufficient patriotism in the country to unite all in favor of reasonable protection, but that not to be the case, however, we have faith in the American Congress, believing that if the subject is presented in its true bearing, its action will be for the general good.

The proceedings of the meeting closed with a strong recommendation to all to attend the convention at Pittsburgh, and there unite with the friends of protection in speaking emphatically on the subject. On motion it was

Resolved, That Hon. Finley Patterson, John B. Hays and J. M. Stevenson, Esq., be appointed a committee to present these views to the Wool Growers' Convention, to be held in Pittsburgh on the 8th of February next.

COMMITTEE.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The twelfth annual report of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange Association, just published, shows the receipts of wheat in 1865 to have been $5,952 9, and the disbursements $5,402 73.

A revision of the marriage laws is proposed by State Senator Landon. The points of the new enactment are as follows: That marriage is declared to be a civil contract, into which males of the age of 17 and females of the age of 14, are capable of entering. That marriages, when either party is insane, or when either party has another husband or wife living, are invalid. That marriages may be solemnized by Ministers, Priests, President Judges of Courts of Record, Justices of the Peace and the Society of Friends. That, except in marriages by the Society of Friends, a certificate shall be necessary, which must be obtained from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in which the female resides, and no clerk shall issue such certificate except with the consent of the guardian or parent of the female, unless she is over eighteen years of age, and the male is over twenty-one years of age. Severe fines are to be inflicted upon those who violate the law.

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Merchants' Fund Musical and Faith Furnace, was held on Tuesday afternoon. During the past year $39,880 27 have been thus added to the permanent fund, making it now $55,000, of which $45,000 were invested, and $7,880 were in cash. Three beneficiaries died during the year.

The Pennsylvania Military Legion is the name of an organization lately called into existence by former officers and soldiers of the Ninety-eighth, Seventy-third, Seventy-fifth and the Twenty-seventh Infantry; the Fifth and Twelfth Cavalry of Pennsylvania, as well as the Twenty-ninth New York Volunteer Regiments, and already numbering over a hundred members. The object of this legion, which is principally of a civic character, is the maintenance of sentiments of good fellowship among late comrades in the war against Southern aggression, the purchase and maintenance of a burial place in a suitable cemetery, the erection of a befitting monument thereon, the burial with military honors, and at the expense of this organization, of deceased members, and the extension of the hand of friendship and succor to those of them who may be in distress.

Secretary Stanton announces the following figures concerning military bounties:

1,146,968 at $100 each	$115,696,800
10,956 at $200 each	2,191,200
396,709 at $300 each	119,012,700
158,319 at $400 each	63,402,800
1,822,560	$300,223,500

The number of enlisted men who have received no bounties is 838,672. To pay each soldier or his representative enough to bring his bounty up to $405, the largest bounty paid by the General Government, will require $684,197,300.

The Manhattan Gas Company in New York pays $300,000 United States tax a month. The New York Gas Company pays $150,000 a month. Several New York distillers paid $300,000 a year.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue makes the following recapitulation of his estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867:

From Customs	$130,000,000
From Excise, viz:	
Distilled spirits	$40,000,000
Fermented liquors	5,000,000
Tobacco and its manufactures	18,000,000
Cotton (raw)	40,000,000
Coal oil, refined petroleum, &c	3,000,000
Spirits of turpentine and rosin	2,000,000
	108,000,000
Licenses	15,000,000
Incomes	40,000,000
Salaries	5,000,000
Banks	2,000,000
Stamps	20,000,000
Gross receipts	9,000,000
Sales	4,000,000
Legacies and Successions	5,000,000
	108,000,000
Miscellaneous receipts, 1866-67	21,000,000
Aggregate	$367,000,000

Adding to the above sum the amount received in the fiscal year of 1865 from the various direct and indirect taxes, including duties, which, excepting the amount derived from the excise on spirits, beer, tobacco, cotton, petroleum and naval stores, the Commissioner estimates at about sixty-eight millions of dollars, we have, as the gross revenue possible to be derived from all sources, under the present rates, with the amendments above proposed, four hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars ($435,000,000.)

PERSONAL.

—The Rev. Kingston Goddard, D. D., a distinguish divine of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, has received a call to New York city, which, it is thought he will accept.

—M. Guizot is said to have recently remarked to one of his personal friends, who is now a member of Napoleon's Cabinet: "I advise you not to evacuate Rome, but to get away as soon as possible from Mexico, and never to invade Belgium." Much dissatisfaction exists in Government circles in regard to the Mexican expedition, and a recent article by M. Forcade, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, fully corroborates this state of feeling.

—The first annual festival of the Yale Association of the Alumni, composed of the graduates of Yale College, has just taken place at Boston. At the table speeches were made by Dr. Bisgden, President Woolsey, of Yale College; President Hill, of Harvard; Rev. Mr. Tyler, of Natick; Professors Dwight and Gilman, of Yale College; Rev. Mr. Butler, Hon. Linus Child, Hon. Dwight Foster, Rev. J. B. Miles, Chaplain of the Senate, and others, interspersed with music by the Germania Band.

—Professor A. D. Bache, the head of the Coast Survey, is now in Washington, sick, and unable to attend to business.

—The funeral of the late Eliphalet Nott, D.D., LL.D., President of Union College, for more than sixty years, takes place to-day (Friday) at Schenectady, N. Y. Doctor Nott was ninety-three years old.

—Hon. William Marvin, the new United States Senator from Florida, is a native of New York. He was originally a school teacher and afterwards entered into the practice of law, continued practice for several years, when he went to Florida looking after some land claims, and was soon appointed United States Judge, by President Jackson, in which office he remained at Key West, Fla. He resigned his Judgeship in 1843, and removed to the city of New York, where he renewed the practice of law, and continued practice until he was appointed Provisional Governor of Florida by President Johnson.

—Mr. Auber, the great composer, has declined to accept a seat that was proffered him in the French Senate, and remarked that "he could not understand how thoughtful persons could waste their time in discussing the thousand idle questions that engage the attention of legislative assemblies of the second empire, and that, in his opinion, the ideal form of government was one without either Senate or Legislative Body."

—The Rev. A. Elmendorff, D. D., a well-known and popular clergyman, belonging to the South Classis (Reformed Dutch) Church of Long Island, N. J., died on Monday last at the age of fifty-three years.

—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says that the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, "has abandoned the idea of resigning his portfolio. After a review of the situation of political affairs, he deems it a duty he owes to the nation he has done so much to save, to continue at his post."

—The late Francis Pierpont, Esq., of Philadelphia, bequeathed fourteen thousand dollars to various religious and charitable institutions in Philadelphia.

—The splendor of Mrs. Douglas' wedding costume is the talk of Washington.

—Sen. Wood has been detected franking circulars of his *Daily News* nine months after his term as member of Congress expired.

—A brother of General Grant, formerly his partner in business, is now in Washington, and submitting to considerable lionizing at the hands of the military and civic authorities.

—Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson has been re-appointed United States District Attorney for the southern district of New York.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Reply to Gen. Cass by Geo. H. Thurston, President of the Board of Trade.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Although I cannot honestly appropriate the compliment that the Board of Trade derives its inspiration from myself, yet, as it has been occasionally my duty to give expression to the gathered sentiment of the people, I feel emboldened to say, that the reiterated wish of the President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, that some *liberal* minded man would relieve him of the advocacy of the interests of Pittsburgh, is reciprocated by the majority of the business men of the city. If the Free Trade doctrines contained in his last annual report are indicative of his understanding of the interests of a manufacturing community, the citizens of Pittsburgh may well hope he will not be driven to the self-imposed task he is so desirous to be relieved of.

I do not propose, in the failure of some other writer to exhibit the true interests of Pittsburgh, to do so myself. There are many among the manufacturers, capitalists and business men of this community who, laboring hard to extend our railroad facilities, are fully masters of the question. They have ever been prompt to speak when the business interests of the city have been endangered, and their voice is not now silent. It is unanimous for more railroad facilities; carrying the conviction that they are not understand the interests of the city, if the assertion that we have enough railroads, is correct; or, seeing the injury the city sustains from monopolies, that they are but consistent to their frequent defense of its interests in laboring for a remedy.

I feel privileged, however, to say that the citizens of Pittsburgh have thought they were free to invite such elements of progress to centre in their midst, as they desired. Holding this opinion, they have been astonished to learn that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company must first be consulted, and its good pleasure obtained before they may dare extend such invitations. While it is not impossible in these days of facile railroad legislation, that Pittsburgh may have been enacted into a mere appanage of that road, and its Presidents created its dictator; yet, with all due deference to his assumption of dictatorial powers, they would like to see the law. Until they do, they will assume the right of being considered "*mendicants*," feel free to invite all the railroads to make their termini at Pittsburgh they think necessary for their business, and use their influence to that end; nor have any regards if any of all the roads thus induced to this city, should prove rivals to the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway.

It is but natural that the management of the only road over which goods can leave Pittsburgh for the Western markets, should be disquieted and exercised in mind at the projection of a road, that must divide with it the business it has heretofore monopolized. But the people cannot see clearly how the duties of the salaried officers of the road, and its assertion that we are in the enjoyment of unequalled railroad facilities. Says the report:

"We have included in the receipts the amount of $106,145 43 paid to date by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, which is our proportion of the joint earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway by their stupidity, but they would rather take the chances of going to ruin under their understanding of the interests of Pittsburgh, than run the risks of being prosperous under the policy of the road. When they learn that one road is better than two to the same point, they may adopt the views of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. When it is proven that they possess superior railroad facilities, and can ship goods cheaper and faster by keeping drays standing in the street, at a depot waiting an opportunity to ship goods by one road, instead of being able to take those goods to another road, when the one is too burdened to receive them, they will learn that one road is better than two to the same point, and that its interests which previous to the alliance had been divided between the two companies would, after the union had been consummated, be one mainly by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company. Of this the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company have no reason to complain, because they receive their proportion of all the business done over our route.

"The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have no reason to complain because competition removed unto them to receive a fair proportion of the joint earnings leased upon the business of the two roads before their union, including a large amount of business belonging exclusively to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and in which they could in no other way acquire any benefit."

Here we have an open acknowledgement that a partnership was formed, to which the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway was the principal party, to force into it all of our business men over the road that would yield the greatest profit. It was nothing if the manufacturer wished to reach the lakes that his iron, his oil, or his glass might partake of the great water highway—Allegheny and Ohio—to the cheapening of the cost of transportation. No, it must be transported 25 miles further than necessary, at costly railway freights, so that the merchandise might yield a greater profit to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. That this extortion might be practiced unchecked, this discrimination made against the interests of Pittsburgh and the chance of removal, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is bribed to withdraw all competition, by an offer in the profits of carrying over 325 miles more than it would have earned, if competing for the carrying of the freights by way of Cleveland and the Lakes and rival Northern lines.

It would seem that this arrangement was leaving Pittsburgh a long ways out in the cold. Yet those who conceived and carried out this scheme are those whose are so solicitous for the interests of this city. These are they who hold that Pittsburgh has the greatest of railway facilities, and who bid us beware of being left out in the cold by the Cleveland and Mahoning road. These are they who unblushingly call the leading business men, capitalists and manufacturers, of Pittsburgh "*mendicants*," because, aware of these tyrannies, they dare to invite other roads to come to the city, that the monopoly of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway might be destroyed. The assertion that any road running to Pittsburgh will pass coldly by its great business is simply absurd. The belief of this class is to cold tonnage, and they are not likely to neglect the great amount to be obtained here.

The question is not whether a new road reaching this city, will seek to make other connections, but whether the city of Pittsburgh shall be strangled in the grasp of such schemes as has just been quoted, or become a great railway centre. It is very childish to suppose that because a road has other connections, that it in any way lessens the import and export facilities of the city. What the people of Pittsburgh ask is greater facilities for shipping their freights and competition in the prices of transportation. For the accomplishment of this end they will persist in believing that the more railroads running into Pittsburgh the better, even if some of them should make connections beyond the city. Unless the people are mistaken, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway makes a connection right through the city.

The centering here of other roads would most effectually remedy any such combinations as that quoted from the report of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway; and it is no mistake that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway should fight hard, rather than its power to perpetuate such impositions upon the interests of the city of Pittsburgh, shall be taken from it. The President of that road was horrified that the Board of Trade should resolve that our railroad facilities were in no wise commensurate with our business, and lamented that it was saying in fact that this was no location for the establishment of new factories. There is but little doubt that if the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway is to hold a monopoly of the carrying trade for our western markets with consequent power to arrange such schemes as their own partners have proved, that Pittsburgh is the very best location for fresh enterprises, depending upon western markets for support. Believing this, the Board of Trade wish to relieve the city of a grasp upon her throat, that if continued, must sooner or later seriously impair her prosperity, and need no inspiration from its President to perform its duty. It is not to be deluded by the sophistries of the President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which, viewing his professions by his official acts, become the veriest bubbles ever blown by a child.

GEO. H. THURSTON,
President of the Board of Trade.

Internal Revenue—What States Pay.

The following statement shows the amounts received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, from the States named:

New York	$18,240,566 60
Pennsylvania	27,811,537 63
Maryland	21,986,085 36
Massachusetts	23,326,748 44
Ohio	15,329,455 46
Connecticut	6,018,460 65
Missouri	3,536,765 00
New Jersey	5,906,874 11

Boston is projecting a Transcendental training school for cooks. At a late meeting of the Boston Social Science Association, the subject was broached, and a committee of which Mrs. C. M. Severance was *chairman*," made a report recommending that the training school be established in connection with a public restaurant. It was suggested that the enterprise should be entrusted to two persons, a matron and lady teacher, to give instructions in cooking, and in other respects the plan reported was mainly that proposed at the previous meeting. It was also recommended that a public meeting be called of persons interested on the subject in order to attract attention to the undertaking. Mrs. Dall thought it would be possible, by substituting a more modest style of furnishing, to induce people to go to such a place for the best resources within their reach, and not trouble themselves about representation in Congress.

The Washington *Chronicle* records the following novel case, just decided by the Secretary of the Treasury: "A steamer was cleared at New Orleans, England, shipped a lot of swine to New York. During the voyage a sow had a litter of pigs, which, upon their arrival at New York, could not be landed, as they were not included in the original manifest. The collector of customs immediately telegraphed the Secretary, asking whether the pigs were liable to seizure, whereupon the following laconic decision was the result: "*Land the pigs.*"

FOR PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

For Sponges of all kinds,
For soap and all Patent Medicines,
For Medicinal Liquors of all Brands,

Go to McFarran & McKennan's,

The above house keeps in store at all times one of the finest and best assortments of pure and fresh Drugs and Medicines in the country, and can again pledge to provide for their trade the best and most reliable goods at prices low.

Remember the place,

McFARRAN & McKENNAN,
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
85 Market street,
85 Market street,
Corner Diamond, near Fifth.

ja24

HASHEESH CANDY.

Hasheesh Candy,
Hasheesh Candy,
Hasheesh Candy,
Hasheesh Candy,
Hasheesh Candy,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street,

ja2

OFFICE OF GLASGOW OIL CO.,
PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of GLASGOW OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to Stockholders on and after 20th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, 139 Liberty street. Transfer books will be closed from 5th to 15th inst.

fe1-6t J. L. MARSHALL, Treasurer.

NOT FOR A DAY BUT FOR ALL TIME.

PIONEER YEAST POWDER.

It is good for Biscuit, Bread, Pie Crust, Muffins, Dumplings, Buckwheat Cakes, Corn Bread, &c., &c. Try it and you will say it is the best you ever used. Manufactured by Taylor & Young, 156 Front street, New York, and for sale here by

JAMES CONNOR,
J. HENDERSON & BRO.
J. A. REKNELAW.

fe1-1m

FOR SALE—

2 Hand Hay Presses,
1 Horse Hay Press,
1 Novelty Work Hay Scale,
1 R. R. Horse Power and Thresher.

Address J. T. HOSIC, Connellsville,
fe1-3t T. C. JENKINS, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,

PORK PACKER.

Dealer in Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Barrel Pork, Dried Beef, Lard, Lard Oil, Grease, Tallow, &c., &c. Would respectfully solicit a share of the trade.

fe1-3m NO. 23 SEVENTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—

That elegant mansion recently erected by the late Gen. A. Bayard, 2 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Mc-Donald Run Station, on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, containing 15 rooms, and is complete, with all the modern improvements, out-houses, &c., with

30 ACRES OF GROUND,

(Or more if desired.) shrubbery, fruit and ornamental trees. Also, several hundred acres joining the above, on the railroad and river, suitable for MANUFACTURING SITES and COUNTRY SEATS, on part of which are several good dwellings. Inquire of

HAYS & CETTY,
71 Market street,
Or, GEO. and S. BAYARD,
fe2-2w On the Premises.

SALEM, OHIO.

Isaac Trescott & Son,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

BOOKS, AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS.

Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally. fe1

LAWRENCEVILLE

SAVINGS BANK

Is now open at their Banking House, in LAWRENCEVILLE, on

BUTLER STREET,

Between Draves and Wainwright streets.

Interest paid on time deposits.

S. M. KIER, Pres't.
W. W. YOUNG, Cashier. fe1-6f

M. A. JONES & CO.,
(Successors to J. P. Scott,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS, OILS AND SPICES,

No. 296 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

SOLE AGENT

For Capt. F. Holbrooks Banner Brand Tobacco o Louisville, Ky ja2-mwfs

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than fifty cents.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

WANTED. Persons Desiring permanent or transient Board in Philadelphia, can be accommodated at No. 1,324 Girard street. Charges moderate. Pittsburgh references given. Western patronage respectfully solicited. fe2

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED. --- A Stout, Active Young Man wants employment. Some factory or manufacturing establishment preferred. But any honest employment rather than nothing. Address W. F. B., COMMERCIAL Office. fe2-1t

WANTED—MARES.

WANTED—To Buy Fifty Mares, immediately. Apply at the Iron City Livery Stable, 43 and 45 Irwin street. fe2-2t

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A Woman to Cook and to do General House Work in a Small Family. Good wages. Good recommendation required. Apply at 20 FOURTH STREET, from 9 to 12 A. M. fe2-3t

WANTED—PARTNER.

WANTED—A Partner in an established manufacturing business with a capital of from $2000 to $4000 required. Address "X," Commercial Office. fe1-3t

WANTED—A SPIKE MAKER.

WANTED—A good spike maker, who can take charge of and run a Radford Machine. To such a person we can give a good situation. Address JAMES WARD & CO., Steubenville, Trumbull county, Ohio. fe1-3t

WANTED—A SITUATION.

WANTED — Situation as Engineer—has had twelve years' experience on stationary engines. For further particulars, call at Eagle Hotel, Liberty street. fe2-3t

WANTED—A situation as salesman by a returned soldier. Address J. S., this office. ja31-4t

WANTED—APPRENTICES.

WANTED—Apprentices for the Navy. For full information apply to Commander T. H. STEVENS, U. S. Navy, Commanding Rendezvous, Erie Pa. ja29-1m

WANTED—A WAREHOUSE.

WANTED—A large Warehouse for a term of years, to be used for manufacturing purposes. Address G. H. W., Commercial office. ja12-2w

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—A House containing nine to twelve rooms, suitable for boarding house. Address JOHN HARE, this office stating location and where owner may be seen. ja23 tf

WANTED—TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED—To dispose of one-half interest in valuable oil property. The adjacent to Green river in Kentucky, and immediately contiguous to producing wells. Consists of 100 acres in fee simple, and leases upon about 1,800 acres more. The property will be sold at a bargain, as large company's properties, or would be sufficient basis for separate organization. Difficulties of title or capturer or extermination. The project of a winter campaign against the Indians has had many earnest advocates ever since the first outbreak in 1862, and, under ordinary circumstances, there were reasons for not carrying into such a campaign, would be successful. But the extraordinary fall of snow and the severity of the weather since the starting of Colonel Adam's expedition are drawbacks that were not anticipated, and may not be overcome. Colonel Adams is expected to be absent from thirty to forty days.

The Omaha *Republican* says a bounty law for the destruction of gophers may seem a trivial subject, but the experience of the farmers of Nebraska will not so regard it. They know but too well the destructive powers of this little animal. Its ravages are, it is believed, the principal detriment to the more extensive cultivation of timber and the fru

The Daily Commercial

A HOUSE TO LET.

To let, A house bit richly to rent;
Not a cricket or even a little mouse
Ever finds a comfort in the empty floor,
Or peeps coyly at the cupboard door.
The landlord wanted an ogre more
Than the kind sweet creature who's moved away,
With his chickens and pooch, on the last quarter day.
The old oak bureau's all out and in,
Used sadly over with trooping din;
And loon through the cranny in rafters squeak;
The old wainscot seems that are trying to speak,
Like the ghosts of a race that has passed away,
Of the joys or woes that perchance befell
While it was the home in the house to dwell;
Of the light of man who last moved away,
For the house has ceased to pay.
As we ourselves are reproved by ever and o'er:
To pay for it not an earls more.
For Mother's re-leased, must be taking the bread
From the mouths of those he was fed.
Ah, what a shifter this world is for!
To rent four more than a man can give,
While the poor man's pittance is hardly won,
Wrung out with green the whole wide earth.

To let, a house for sale or to let:
Ask Thomas! already with a beautiful set
Of rooms and very neat and pimp, with the two
Large Louis reception chairs cushioned in blue;
A dining room with a mahogany table, bring e'en
And bespeaks or rosen bespangled between;
Rich carvings of exquisite bright and grace,
The finest of pictures, with the best of wine
And the high-colored fire brimmed wine orange and lime.

No tenant wanted, and scant to need
The parlor is no more plainly, but elegantly wed
Is furnished with golden and green brocatelle;
As grand a set of tassel velours
Of richest color is upon the same floor;
A library with the best authors replete,
The standard editions, and classics complete;
The works of old masters adorning each niche
Of the elegant drawing-room fresco, and which
Now, more than ever, with much leisure and care,
Originals beauty, with comfort is mated.
All parlors in that a brother's dun
Should not be so famed from old hands into new:
Ah pitiful, too, that a fortune once made,
Should be squandered as soon by a dolt in trade.

For sale or to let, a neat little place,
Just twelve feet back, with a garden space,
Planted with roses and carefully kept
With genial little gravel walks nicely swept;
With trellises over the doorway swinging,
And over the arbor the cascade clinging;
With windows clear where the sunlight falls
Through boughs with many a fancy woof
O'er the low-pointed Gothic roof.

A widow sits in a morning cap,
With a sparkling infant on her lap;
Two years ago she was a wife,
With gladdest hopes of her coming life;
Whilst he who then stood by her side,
In the firm strength of manly pride,
Ere one brief year was flown, had died.
The little locket that was more than gold
To her heart's memories, must be sold.
To pay her meagre right and day.
Would it, I utilize the rent to pay?
And the flag of the wily auctioneer
Must float on the morning, even here.

To be let at once, a house and lot,
Just out of the city, a quiet spot;
With country improvements far and near,
Where hills and fields meet, streets appear;
But the rent is high, and 'tis out of the way
For a party of merchant, who every day
Must slowly travel a mile or two,
And lose, also, time to his business do;
So he just looks in, and passes it by,
As too far off, and the rent too high.

For sale, an elegant country seat,
With its gardens and out houses complete;
On the river bank, built in gothic style,
With beautiful views for many a mile;
And tastefully furnished in every part,
With many an exquisite work of art;
Its owner, possessor of fabulous wealth,
Would travel abroad for his failing health.
He has toiled and toiled for the prize of gold,
Its allure are laden with wealth untold:
From the tropic isles and the Indian seas,
His wealth is borne upon every breeze;
Alas! 'twere easier far to gain,
That health renewed to his o'er-taxed brain;
He will go abroad but to find a tomb,
Or drag out years in a cloistered room;
Ah! pitiful, too, that his countless wealth
Can't purchase back the free gift of health;
He would give it all could it but restore
The cheerful bow to his heart once more.

To let, a desolate, cheerless room;
Less like a dwelling than a tomb—
Hidden in subterranean gloom:
A sickly man on his straw is laid,
The last month's rent is still unpaid;
While the mother's eyes weep sorely by
The bread for which the children cry.
As one by one her half-extinguished lamp,
To stitch at night in the dismal damp.
She was not born to such weary lot,
A cheerful place was her father's cot;
She was not born to such bitter pain,
But the wine-cup maddened the husband's brain;
Ah! pitiful, too, that a living tomb
Should hold a heart in its midnight gloom:
Ah! pitiful, too, that the weary breath
Can bind the soul in a living death.

"There are many mansions prepared above,"
And the only rent is a heart of love;
And toiling on, some e'er may forget,
In Heaven is never a house to let.

Female Lecturers.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

SIR:—The prominent feature of the season has been the number and popularity of its female lecturers. Their songs have been heard and admired by the people with general approval, but without much comment on the propriety or morality of the thing. But, on grounds of religion and public policy, I would solemnly protest against it.

Napoleon said that France must be educated by educating the mothers of France, and that saying is as true as any of his military maxims, and no doubt the intelligence and virtue of the American people may be ascribed to the mothers of America; those influences which never lose their hold on a man, are his mother's early lessons, her prayers, her counsel; and, moreover, if you want a man who is courteous and refined in manners and respected in whatever circle he moves, take one who has been brought up in a family of sisters, and, as Solomon says, the price of a good wife is above rubies. In fact, it is a general truth that by proper association with women a man will gain and not lose. But there are proper channels in which her influence is to work, and these are plainly marked out, both by the customs of good society and the rules of the Bible, as is the channel in which the Mississippi flows. Around the domestic hearth—in the family circle—in the house—*at home*—is her influence to be exerted; there her power is supreme—none will dispute it; there, by the sweet persuasion of a mother's love, by the gentle influence of a sister, by the prudent counsel and sweet encouragement of a devoted wife, the fortunes of men and the destinies of nations are controlled. But when exerted out of the domestic sphere, the magic of woman's power is gone. The might of woman is in her modesty, and she can no more appear upon the stage or on the speaker's stand, and retain the natural modesty of woman, than the grape can keep its virgin bloom when pressed in the hand, or than the juice of an apple can be tasted without breaking the skin. A young man, after years of preparation, cannot, till after repeated attempts, address an audience without timidity and faltering; and to say that a young lady of sweet sixteen can speak to an assembly of thousands, time after time, and still retain the blushing modesty of female innocence, is absurd; and when and where a girl of sixteen could obtain the knowledge and experience necessary to fit her to give an *address to young men*, is a mystery to me! What ought she to know about young men? At that age prudent mothers generally consider their daughters hardly old enough to *receive* addresses *from* young men!

At about that age when girls are generally sent to boarding schools—when their little romantic minds have each some hero whom they adore, and some heroine whom they imitate; at that transition state, from girlhood to womanhood when, their teachers say, they eat chalk and chew slate pencils and write poetry and gaze fondly on the man in the moon, this young lady is called, or impelled, or has a *natural tendency*, to speak in public, and she does speak in public, and she speaks well, and is flattered, and her young mind is inflated with the applause of her hearers, and she leaves the natural sphere of woman, throws her maiden modesty aside, unfits herself for anything but public life, loses her womanhood and becomes a public character, is she then fit to be anybody's wife? Would you like to own her for a sister? This is stern talk, but when a woman puts on the garb of a man she must use herself to the rough ways of men!

But religion is appealed to! These addresses are delivered in a church! It seems to me that in this case religion has gone blind. The words of Saint Paul are, "let the women keep silence in the churches." "It is a shame for women to speak in the church. But I suffer not a woman to teach nor to usurp authority over the man but to be in silence." "Let them be obedient at home." This thing has been done lately; the sober second thought of the people would not suffer this thing to be repeated.

Miss Anna Dickinson, a lady famous, led off in this thing, and now Miss Evans has a call of the same nature. We can tell what a multitude of giddy young girls may have their heads turned by the brilliant eloquence of these women; for they do speak well; but because they can, therefore should they? Because Joan of Arc led an army of soldiers should women do military duty? If a man sees his daughter develope high dramatic talent, should he therefore devote her to the stage? But is this the *manner* of these lectures does not affect the principle. Miss Evans speaks for the right. Some of the doctrines of Miss Dickinson are on the contrary like the sentiments of Gail Hamilton, a moral pestilence. But this article is growing too lengthy, and still more so will be said to the point. My remarks may seem hard and sarcastic, but on the merits of the subject, I do no farther than the words of the Bible, and I think I agree with the sentiments of the christian part of this community. But if I seem to have gone too far, and any one can controvert these sentiments, I am ready to defend them with all the earnestness I will be to the edification of its numerous readers.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A New System of Grape Culture and Preventive of Rot.

At a late meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, an "essay" on this subject was read by Dr. H. Schroder, of Bloomington, Illinois. The leading idea is based upon the observation we have all made, that young vineyards sometimes escaped the disease and bore abundantly, when older vines suffered a total loss. Upon this somewhat fallacious ground our western vignerons has suggested a practice of layering, and thus renewing his vines throughout the vineyard with new and rather superficial roots, which he feels confident will prevent the rot. His plan, in brief, is to plant wide at first, say eight or twelve feet each way. So soon as the plants have borne one good crop, a long cane is provided, coming out low down on the stock; this is layered in the direction of the rows, in a shallow trench, and brought up in the middle of the space between the vines, where it is allowed to rise a foot from the ground, or a new plant, which he expects to bear from the first season. When it and its fellows have become established, canes are layered in the direction of the new or intermediate row of vines which thus fill up the vacant space. As they become established, these layers are severed from the mother plants, which are allowed to bear a few crops, but are to be cut out and destroyed as soon as they show signs of disease, and thus make room for new layers from the intermediate vines. One-fourth of the vines may thus be removed every year to make room for the new layers, and thus we may go on renewing our vineyards, as the Doctor quaintly observes, "to the day of judgment," and have a new, healthy vineyard forever.

Our Western friend is very sanguine as to the result, and, like many others who have been observing the progress of the malady, and who have had a limited amount of experience, he thinks he has discovered a remedy. Most anxious is himself for such a happy result, we should not condemn his plan without a trial; but it must be remembered that we do not and cannot limit the premises upon which theory is based or we have seen the disease upon young vines and upon those of two years growth. Nor can we also point to old vines that still escape or ravages, so that we may prove the contrary. The problem laid down by one of our best agronoms some years ago, and to conclude with him, "that the more we find out, the more we don't know."

CRANBERRIES.

50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries, for sale by
dec23 J. B. CANFIELD

THE DOUBLE BALL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Henry Richards, W. Greener, Lyond & Harris and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
dec28 136 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Rhinehart.

Farewell benefit and positively last night but one of the young Prima Donna and Comedienne,
MISS JEAN M. DAVENPORT.
Who will appear for the first time since her return to the stage as MEG.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sheridan Knowle's beautiful play, entitled the
MAID OF MARIENDORF.
Meela, Maid of Mariendorf.....Mrs. F. W. Lander.
With a powerful cast.
Saturday evening, Workingmen of the World.
In rehearsal, Arch St. Ghost, in which Mr. J. Mellonbough and Miss Sophia Gimber will appear.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
WILL LECTURE IN
CITY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.
Subject—"Work and Workman."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.
Subject—"Reconstruction."

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Single tickets, 75c. Secured Seats 25c extra. Seats may be secured at City Hall Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, commencing at 10 o'clock.
Mr. Beecher reserves the right to withdraw from his Lecture engagements at any time, should his pastoral duties at home require it.
THOS. BAKEWELL, JR., WM. B. EDWARDS,
CHAS. L. CALDWELL, R. C. ALBERT,
JAS. J. DUNNELL, O. MCCLINTOCK,
fe2-16 Lecture Committee.

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That the limited partnership, under the firm of J. D. BERND, between Julius D. Bernd, as general partner, and Israel J. Salomon and Benjamin De Frece, as special partners, was on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1865, dissolved by mutual consent, and that a notice of such dissolution has upon the day of the date hereof been filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, dated New York, January 2, 1866.
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Having returned, after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of JOBBING IN THE CARPENTER LINE.
At the old stand, Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
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METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
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Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order, by accidental being so simple that any one may readily understand it, and constantly using the instrument it will be found a great convenience, an article that is long been needed, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

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Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order.
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OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE EBERLE.

Farewell benefit and positively last night but one of the young Prima Donna and Comedienne,
MISS EMILIE MELVILLE.
Last night of the skatorial Queen, Miss CARRIE A. MOORE.
FRIDAY EVENING, February 2d, will be presented the intensely thrilling 3 act play, dramatized from Miss Braddon's novel, of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Clog Medley.....O. Sullivan.
Grand Skating carnival by Miss CARRIE A. MOORE.
To conclude with the celebrated burlesque of
PO-CA HON-TAS.
Panchon, Saturday afternoon. Miss Melville as Panchon

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2.
MAD'LLE OTTILIE GENEE,
In her inimitable word-renowned French character of
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In the sole farce, "Folichonette au bal de l'Opera," by Mr. Decker. Music by Richard Genee. With songs and dances.
The performance commences with
AN ELOPEMENT UNDER DIFFICULTIES,
Comedy in 2 acts by Tunger. And the farce by Holtey
THE FEMALE TRIPLETS.
Reserved seats, $1 00, are sold at the Music stores of Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro.'s and Messrs. Hamm & Hone's, 3 days in advance. fe1-2t

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Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS
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Has just received a large and entirely fresh stock of Ladies, Misses' and Children's, Men's, Boy's and Youth's
BOOTS,
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BUFFALOES,
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Which will be sold by the case or dozen, at a small profit.
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For 96 75 CLOAKS worth.....$10 00.
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POPLINS, Silk and Wool, at 62½c.; been selling at $1 12½.
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Canton Flannel Drawers,
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We are closing out our
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AT VERY LOW PRICES,
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NEGLIGEE SHIRTS for men and boys;
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SKATES. SKATES. SKATES,
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THE QUALITIES WHICH RECOMMEND THE
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Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
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Also, REFINED OILS.
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CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,
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DEALERS IN
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WHEELING BREWERY.
MALT,
MALT,
MALT.
20,000 bushels Prime Spring and Fall BARLEY MALT, for sale at the lowest market rates, by
H. DARLINGTON & CO.,
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Malsters, Hop Dealers, and Brewers of Ales, Porter Brown Stout and Lager Beer,
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PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

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UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY.
WHOLESALE OFFICE
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SPERM LUBRICATOR.
Important Invention
Something which our Manufacturers have long desired,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR
Lard Oil,
And Sold for $30 per barrel less.
Read
The following recommendations from some of on well known manufacturers. It is pronounced by a equal to to Lard Oil:
PITTSBURGH, November 16th, 1865.—We are using the "Sperm Lubricator," manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., in cutting screws and on our machinery, and find it equal to lard oil in every respect. We use no other oil.
DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
310 Water and 104 Front streets.

PEARL FIBRE MILLS, Allegheny City, November 10th, 1865.—Messrs. BUFFUM, KEHEW & Co., 92 Market street.—Gents: I have been using your Sperm Lubricator for the past year or more, and can recommend it as being equal to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. I use your for the cylinder, for burning, and in fact for everything that oil is required for about the Mill. I also used it on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and all the engineers thought with me that it was the best oil they had ever tried.
Yours, respectfully, NATHAN PETTYS,
Engineer at Pearl Mills—R. T. Kennedy & Co.
CONTINENTAL MACHINE WORKS, Allegheny City, November 17th, 1865.—We are now using, and have been, for the past year, the "Sperm Lubricator," an oil manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., Pittsburgh, on engine and machinery, screw cutting, chasing and on our fan, running 3,500 revolutions per minute, and find it equal in every respect to the best Lard Oil. We do not hesitate to recommend No. 1 Lard Oil, as the best we have ever used, being more durable than any we have heretofore tried.
JENNINGS & CO.

We also refer by special permission to Messrs. Morehead & Co., Soho Iron Works, and Messrs. Coal Exchange and Co., Soho Iron Works, and Messrs. Coal Exchange and Co., Soho Iron Works, and Messrs. Coal Exchange and Co., Soho Iron Works, and Messrs. Coal

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—An established hotel in the flourishing borough of Kittanning is offered for sale. This is an excellent chance for an enterprising man. See advertisement.

DUNGLEVY.—Yesterday morning the office attached to Mr. Straby's brewery, on Ohio street, Allegheny, took the city fish, was entered by burglars, and the safe broken open in money, and a valuable suit of clothing, belonging to one of the young men, carried away.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.—A bill providing for the sale of the Marine Hospital, which is located in Mcelroy township, a short distance below Shippingsport, was introduced in Congress yesterday. This property embraces eight or ten acres of excellent land, and is very valuable.

UNION SKATING PARK TO-DAY.—There was a large crowd of skaters and visitors at the Union Skating Park, Allegheny, yesterday. Last night the park superintendent flooded the surface to a fine depth, and to-day there will be new ice, which will doubtless be pleasant news to the throngs of fine dressed and well-satisfied report.

THE SCARES IN WHEELING.—The operators in the rolling mills in Wheeling have struck and refuse to work. The points of difference there are the same as those that are set up here. Nothing new. It is understood, the same state of things will soon, if it does not already exist.

SUPPOSED DESERTER ARRESTED.—A man giving his name as John T. Creighton, was arrested yesterday by officers Connor and Smith of the Diamond police, on a charge of being a deserter from the regular army. Upon examination he was discharged, his appearance not comparing with the descriptive list of the deserter.

SKATING PARK IN KITTANNING.—The residents of Kittanning boast of having one of the finest skating parks in the country. It is located about a quarter of a mile from the town, and contains two hundred acres of beautiful ice, the admission to which is free. The Reynolds House is contiguous to the park, and affords ample accommodations to visitors.

TRUNK FOUND.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, Mr. Archibald Hazlett, on proceeding to his stable on Hemlock street, Third ward, Allegheny, found at the door a good leather trunk, which undoubtedly had been stolen and left there. The trunk contained the following articles: one dress, one dress pattern, one quilt, pattern, two parasols and other small articles. The trunk awaits a claimant at the residence of Mr. Hazlett near the head of White Oak alley, in the Third ward, Allegheny.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—John H. Hanny appeared before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, yesterday, and preferred a charge of aggravated assault against Thomas Fraum, of Fraumtown. On Wednesday the parties met at the Dove Yards, when Fraum, mistaking Hanny for a person who installed him as a ball a few nights before, knocked him down, beat him about the face and body severely, and otherwise maltreated him. Fraum was held in five hundred dollars bail for his appearance at Court.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about eight o'clock last evening, was occasioned by the partial burning of the roof of the Episcopal Sunday School building, on Virgin Alley, below Smithfield street. The Allegheny and Neptune steamers, and the Stewart Hook and Ladder Company were promptly on the ground, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had gained much headway. As the Relief Hose carriage was coming down Fifth street at a rapid rate, the carriage ran over a man named Peter Sweeny, knocking him down, but not seriously injuring him.

ARRANGED.—Prof. Otto Wuth, who, by direction of Coroner Clawson, and Ex-District Attorney Kirkpatrick, analyzed the stomachs of Mrs. Caruthers, Miss Buchanan, and Samuel Grindle, rendered a bill against the county of $1,180. Mr. Lambert, the Controller, believing that the charge was excessive, declined paying it at the time. A compromise has been effected between the Professor agreeing to settle for $600, and the money was paid on the 5th inst. In justice to Prof. Wuth, we would state that the chemists of Philadelphia charge $500 in each case for similar service.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man found in the Ohio river, near Sewickley, on Tuesday last, was identified yesterday as that of Matthew Clone, an Irishman, who arrived from the South a few weeks since, and had been engaged in selling pistols, visited a tavern on Water street, on Friday last, and while there became acquainted with a colored man, who told him that if he would go to his house with him, he would purchase a pistol. They left the house together, and no one discovered the fact of Clone's since then. He had in his possession about fifty dollars in money, and his friends fear that he has been murdered for it. The body, which was buried in the Sewickley cemetery, will be disinterred to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—On Wednesday, about six o'clock, a young man named William Winters, residing in Birmingham, employed in a window glass works in the Ninth ward, was instantly killed by being run over by a train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. It is supposed that he had been attempting to jump on the car for the purpose of riding down to the depot. The wheels passed over him, cutting one leg off at the thigh. The body was picked up by the hands, and rolled along the track under the trucks, and death ensued almost instantly. The deceased was about eighteen years of age, and was of industrious young man. The body was removed to Birmingham, and yesterday Coroner Clawson empannelled a jury to hold an inquest; but owing to the absence of witnesses the examination was postponed until Friday afternoon.

Oratorio of "Judas Maccabeus"—The Choral Union.

It is pleasant to note the increasing interest in vocal music in our community. The success of the concerts given by our amateur performers under the direction of our resident artists is a matter of congratulation. The public are soon to have another opportunity to show their appreciation of the efforts made by some of our own singers. The Pittsburgh Choral Union, we are informed, propose to give their second concert of sacred music at Masonic Hall, on the 15th inst. For this occasion they have spent several months in careful preparation of Handel's noble oratorio of "Judas Maccabeus." The great variety in this composition; the stirring passages of great military boldness, combined with others of deep tenderness, together with the fact that it is entirely new in this part of the world, can hardly fail to attract an appreciative audience. The Union purpose to devote the entire proceeds of the concert to the funds of the Freedmen's Aid Commission. This will gratify many of the friends of this excellent cause. Those who have had the opportunity of attending the recent rehearsals of this Choral Union speak in warm terms of the proficiency already attained by the members of the association. The concert may be looked forward to with much interest.

Pittsburgh Refiners' Petroleum Association.

An adjourned meeting of the Pittsburgh Refiners' Petroleum Association was held yesterday afternoon, in the Board of Trade Rooms, Major Wm. Frew, President, in the chair, and James Benney, Jr., Esq., Secretary.

James O'Connor, Esq., chairman of the committee appointed to increase the membership of the Association, reported that they had met with very gratifying success. The proprietors of the following refineries had joined the Association: Brilliant, Nonpareil, Enceso, Standard, Keystone, Lucesco, Lunar, Woolridge, Petrona, Union, Penn, Pearl, Eagle, Watson, North American, Hope, Aladdin, Orient, Petrolite, Pennsylvania, Globe, Pacific, Liberty, National, Eureka, Champion, Lucent, Latrona, and three others—total, thirty-one. The report was accepted.

Dr. Tweddle, from the committee appointed to inquire into the feasibility of laying a pipe from Pittsburgh to the nearest seaport, reported that the committee had but little time to devote to the project. The nearest route to the seaport was by the Connellsville Railroad, via Baltimore and Philadelphia, a distance of 365 miles. It would require four or five millions of dollars to lay an eight inch pipe. Even if the pipe was laid the cost of sending oil in that way would be enormous, and the committee believing that the plan was impracticable, reported adverse to the project.

The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

A draft of a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Association was read, and referred to the committee, consisting of Messrs. Israel, Musgrave and O'Connor, for revision.

Mr. B. Y. Burke moved that a committee be appointed to memorialize the Pennsylvania Railroad upon the subject of the high rates of freight at present charged on refined oil in barrels. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Burke, Hutchinson and Morgan appointed said committee.

Mr. Benney moved that a committee of three be appointed to memorialize or bring to the notice of the proper authorities, the unjustness of a tax on oil or benzine lost in transit, and also to ask for the repeal of all such taxes. Motion adopted and Messrs. Long, Musgrave and Owston appointed.

On motion of Mr. Gracie, a committee consisting of Messrs. Gracie, O'Connor and Israel was appointed to wait upon the Legislature in the matter of gauging refined oil, and report at a subsequent meeting.

Dr. Tweddle moved that a committee be appointed to take steps toward the establishment of a universal test of refined petroleum, embracing fire test and color test, and to open a correspondence with the National Petroleum Association of New York, and other cities, in regard to the matter. Adopted, and the following committee appointed: Messrs. Dr. Tweddle, Frew, Benney, Burke and Hunt.

After an interchange of opinions in regard to several subjects of a private nature, the Association adjourned until Wednesday afternoon next, at three o'clock.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN KELLY.—This magistrate had four cases of assault and battery before him yesterday. Michael Foley was arrested on a charge of assault and battery on one John Logan. Foley, who is a citizen of the Irish "persuasion," requested his wife to accompany him to the 3d ward election, on Tuesday last, which she refused to do, and which excited the husband to such a degree, that he caught her by the hair of the head, disarranging her glossy locks, and causing her to cry out so loud that she attracted the attention of the neighbors, among whom was the prosecutor who entered the house and separated them. On the other hand, Foley brings a cross-suit against Logan, charging him with assault and battery. After a patient hearing of both cases, the Alderman decided to each in the sum of one hundred dollars bail for their appearance at Court. Foley also brought a charge of assault and battery against Thomas McDermott, which was heard in the same manner, Foley being deponent on the head with a brick. The case was held for trial. Wm. Hutchinson and Henry Lowden were arrested on a charge of assault and battery preferred against them by Henry Hughes. Both not failing to prosecute, the defendants were discharged upon the payment of costs.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Alexander McClintock made information yesterday charging George Sweeny with forcible entry and detainer. McClintock states that defendant did by menaces and threats, unlawfully hold and take possession of a certain house in Lawrenceville, the property of deponent. Sweeny was held for trial.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—This magistrate yesterday lodged a commitment against Kate Johnson, for the larceny of a cloak valued at eleven dollars, from Eliza Crooks. Kate is already in jail awaiting trial on another charge.

COUGHS, Hoarseness and the various throat affections to which public speakers, military officers, and singers are liable, relieved by *Brown's Bronchial Troches*. Having a *direct influence* to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. The freedom from all deleterious ingredients makes the *Troches* a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by those who use them.

jan30-w&f 1tw

FIRST EPISCOPAL VISITATION.—The Right Rev. J. Barrett Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburgh, will make his primary visitation to Kittanning next Sabbath, when he will deliver a discourse in St. Paul's Church.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION OF THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—To-night the Junior Exhibition of the Western University students will take place at the University building, corner of Diamond and Ross streets. The exercises embrace ten original orations by as many young men, and a band of excellent musicians has been engaged, enlivening the evening's entertainment.

SHAKSPERIAN READINGS.—Mrs. Dr. Henry A. Giles, the Shaksperian reader, gave an entertainment at Masonic Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Tennyson Club. The lady was greeted by an appreciative audience, and showed by her method and skill in handling the difficult text of the great bard, that she possesses a most perfect realization of the author's meaning, and is justly entitled to rank among the foremost of the public readers of the present day.

The Skating Season.

Yesterday proved to be a splendid occasion for enjoying this healthful and delightful of all winter sports—skating. The wind was rather high during a portion of the afternoon, and was accompanied by a very insignificant fall of snow; but with this exception no fairer day for indulging in this favorite amusement has visited us during the present season. As a natural consequence the Central and Union Parks were very much crowded during the day and evening, and at the former Miss Carrie A. Moore, the skatorial queen, gave an exhibition of her wonderful powers of skating in her art of skating, before a fashionable and very appreciative audience, it is quite out of the question to adequately describe her remarkable performance, as it must be witnessed in order to be properly understood. Suffice it to say that the reputation of Miss Moore, which preceded her arrival here, has been more than sustained since she has been before the audience among us, and her graceful and rapid execution of the many figures embraced in her programme, as well as the perfect confidence which she gives to all her movements on the glistening steel runners, has created quite a revolution among the votaries of the art which will unquestionably result in producing, ere the season expires, some of the finest amateur skaters that can be found in any city in the North. Miss Moore will repeat her performances every afternoon at the Central Park, until further notice.

CHURCH GATHERING.—The congregation of Plymouth Congregational Church, on Hand, near Penn street, assembled in the lecture room of the church edifice last evening, for the purpose of being made personally acquainted with their new pastor, the Rev. Henry D. Moore, late of Portland, Me. The occasion proved to be one of interest to the parishioners, marked as it was by the most gratifying evidences of a strong christian sentiment existating among them, and a perfect unity in feeling and principle, characterizing their relation as pastor and people. The evening was passed in familiar converse with one another, and at intervals the company was entertained with a musical treat by the excellent choir attached to the Church. "Auld Lang Syne," "My Country, 'tis of Thee," etc., were sung with much spirit. The ladies provided a bountiful repast, of which all who were present partook. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Moore, received many expressions of the confidence and esteem of his regular hearers on the Sabbath, and in return had a word of christian love for all. During the evening an elegant gold cased clock was presented to the church by Dunseath & Co., of Fifth street, and a committee was appointed to make a suitable acknowledgement. The gift was as unexpected as it was worthily bestowed, and will be placed in the audience room of the church to-day. The face of the clock is of highly finished white marble, and as a piece of mechanism it is, perhaps, the finest of its kind in the city. We are gratified to learn that the Reverend gentleman is meeting with the most decided success in his new charge, and in view of the general desire to hear his discourses it has been decided to abandon the present church edifice for one of larger dimensions. It is very likely that the congregation will succeed in obtaining a lease of the new Academy of Music on Liberty street, for public worship on the Sabbath, until their new church is completed. We understand that negotiations will be commenced in a few days by the Trustees, with this object in view, and it is to be hoped that they will meet with entire success. The society is young, vigorous and well worthy of recognition and encouragement.

Allegheny City Councils.

A joint meeting of the Councils of Allegheny City was held last evening. The meeting was called at the instance of the Finance Committee, to discuss the ordinance making appropriations for the expenditures of the city during the current year. James McBrier, Esq., President of the Select Council, was appointed the chair, announced that the meeting was an informal one, and its action would not be binding on the members.

Mr. A. D. Smith, chairman of the Finance Committee, then read the ordinance, which was read, and taken up in detail.

The subject of salaries was first considered. The salaries, with the exception of the Engineer of the Water Works, were the same as the previous year. The ordinance provided that the compensation of this officer should be decreased from $1,650 to $1,500.

Mr. Hall moved that the Engineer's salary be fixed at $1,650.

The motion was discussed at considerable length, during which the water question was again taken up and fully ventilated. A vote was taken, when it proved a tie. The Presidents of Councils also disagreed on the subject, so that the motion to reduce was lost.

Mr. Drum moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to prepare an ordinance, making the salary of the Superintendent of Water Works $3,000 per annum, he to engage and pay his engineer and other help.

Mr. McDonald moved that the compensation for sweeping the market-house be increased from $350 to $400.

Mr. Hall thought that as there was a deficit of $20,000 from last year, it was no time to increase salaries.

A vote was taken, when Mr. McDonald's motion was adopted.

The Market Constable's salary was also increased from $900 to $400.

Mr. Myler moved that the appropriation for streets be increased from $10,000 to $15,000. He stated that the cholera would in all probability visit us next year, and it was necessary that the streets and alleys should be thoroughly cleansed.

Mr. Fineran, City Controller, was then present, stated that $12,000 had been expended by the Street Committee during the past year, $6,000 of which were for extraordinary repairs in the Diamonds. Ten thousand dollars would, in his opinion, amply suffice, sufficient to clean and place the streets in proper repair. Mr. Myler then withdrew his motion.

In regard to tax on personal property, &c., Mr. Hall moved that the blank be filled by inserting sixteen mills.

Mr. Myler amended by moving that the amount be fixed at twelve mills. He said that in nearly all the wards the citizens were compelled to pay heavy bounty taxes, amounting to at least ten per cent, and it would oppress many of them by assessing a high tax. It would be much better to borrow money now, and repay it subsequently.

Mr. Drum said that the tax could be paid better now than at any other time. The owners of property in the wards named have promised with a heavy tax. Wages are high and money is plenty.

Mr. Patterson amended the amendment by making the tax thirteen mills.

Mr. Myler said that if the sixteen mills tax was adopted this year, eleven mills would be sufficient for subsequent years. The expenditures of the city had been unusually large for the past few years, but if economy was used the finances of the city would soon be in a good condition.

After considerable discussion the tax was fixed at fourteen mills on the dollar.

The assessment of a business tax of two mills on all sales over $1,000 was then recommended.

An increase of twenty-five per cent. was then recommended on licenses for vehicles.

Mr. Myler moved that the receipts from the Market House be paid into the City Treasury, and the proposed improvements in the Diamond be postponed for another year. Adopted.

The ordinance, as amended, was then adopted, after which it was recommitted to the Finance Committee.

The Councils then adjourned.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—Mrs. Lander will conclude her very successful engagement this evening, upon which occasion she will take a farewell benefit. She has selected for her closing performance the beautiful play of "The Maid of Marienoorf," in which Mrs. Lander will appear as "Meta." Mrs. Lander, during her stay, has delighted large and fashionable audiences, and to-night will be no exception to the rule. The theatre will be crowded.

OPERA HOUSE.—The charming young actress, Miss Emilie Melville, will have her first benefit in this city to-night, when she will appear in the principal character in the popular play "Lord Audley's Secret." Miss Carrie A. Moore will give her last performance in the Opera House on to-night. To-morrow night a complimentary will conclude with the mirth-provoking extravaganza, "Pocahontas." Miss Melville presents an attractive bill, and being a really meritorious young actress, deserves a crowded house.

OTTILLIE GENER.—This celebrated and really clever actress is exciting a genuine sensation at Masonic Hall, particularly among the Teutonic portion of our population. She will appear in character of all the principal characters of "Follchonette," a woman who relates her adventures at a French Masquerade ball. This piquant and interesting character created a great sensation in Paris when the famous Rigeboche impersonated it, of whom the sprightly Genee is said to be an equal. Mlle. Genee will also appear in the comedy of "An Elopement Under Difficulties."

ARRAH NA POGUE.—Manager Henderson has received the machinery for the Irish sensation play of "Arrah na Pogue," and it will be properly produced at the theatre on Monday evening next, with the beautiful Sophie Gimber as Anna and her equal, Mlle. Genee will also appear in the comedy of "An Elopement Under Difficulties."

LITHOGRAPHERS.

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200 barrels Extra Peach Blow Potatoes, 200 bar rels Extra Prince Albert Potatoes. For sale by

J. B. CANFIELD.

ja2 141 and 143 First street.

FARM FOR SALE—In Plumtownship, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, 2½ miles from Logan's Station, and one mile from New Texas Steam Mill, containing 95 acres, 75 acres cleared; the rest is well timbered. There is a good Log House and Barn and Orchard of good fruit. It joins lands of Henry McCombs and others. It lies level and is well watered. It will show for itself. Inquire of

JAMES SANDS,

ja29-4t*w on the premises, New Texas.

20,000 HOOP POLES for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,

ja17 18 Smithfield street.

PANEL DECORATIONS,

For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No. 167 Market street.

no11 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

LOCAL STOCKS AND SECURITIES,

CORRECTED DAILY BY

S. S. BRYAN, Broker, 57 Fourth St.

	Par	Bid	Ask'd	Dem.
Banks.				
B'k of Pittsburgh	100	95	.....	Buyer
First National	100	99	.....	5
Second National	100	.....	.....	5
Third National	100	120	.....	5
Fourth National	100	.....	112	5
Exchange National	50	51	.....	10
M. & M. National	50	50	.....	5
Mechanics National	50	50	.....	5
Iron City National	50	50	.....	Buyer
Citizens Nat'onal	100	93	.....	5
Allegheny National	50	50	.....	5
Nat. Ex of Com	100	99	.....	5
Peoples National	100	105	110	5
Union National	100	100	.....	5
Farm. Dep. Bank	100	.....	.....	5
German National	100	.....	.....	5
Tradem's Nat'l	100	.....	.....	5
First (Alleg.) Nat	100	.....	.....	5
Sec. (Alleg.) Nat	100	.....	.....	5
First (Birm) Nat	100	.....	.....	5
Insurance.				
Allegheny	25	.....	.....	Buyer
Bostmen's	50	.....	55	10
Cash	50	.....	60	10
Citizens	50	.....	.....	10
Eureka	50	.....	.....	10
Man and Merch	50	.....	.....	10
Monongahela	25	.....	42	10
Penn, full paid up	50	.....	.....	10
Penn, part paid up	25	.....	.....	5
Pittsburgh	25	.....	.....	10
People's	25	.....	40	10
Western	25	.....	.....	10
Bridges.				
Birmingham	25	00	.....	10
Hand Street	25	00	.....	10
Monongahela	25	00	28	10
St. Clair Street	25	00	.....	10
Railroads.				
Allegheny Valley	50	00	10 00	10 50
Allegheny and Man	50	00	.....	.....
Birmingham	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connellsville	50	00	9 50	.....
" Interest	50	00	9 75	.....
Citizens	50	00	.....	.....
Pittsburgh & Steu	50	00	.....	.....
Gas.				
Allegheny	25	00	.....	Buyer
Birmingham	25	00	.....	4
Pittsburgh	50	00	80 00	Jan.
Oil.				
Columbia	50	00	25 00	Jan.
Dalzell	10	00	1 75	Jan.
Fiem. & Blood F'm	4	00	25	.....
C. Iron & Fithole	1	00	10	.....
Ritchie	1	00	.....	Dec.

We have had prepared a table of our leading local stocks and securities, which will be corrected daily in such items as are brought to our notice or to that of the gentleman who has undertaken the task of correcting it. In some instances it is incomplete, and we will be glad to have such information as will enable us to correct it—our object being to enable our readers to have correct information as to the par and market value of local securities. Our telegraphic reports will give them the daily quotations of government securities and gold in Eastern cities, which, with a proper margin for commission, expressage, tax, interest, &c., will give some idea of what should be the rates here.

—There has been a good deal of activity in Pennsylvania Insurance stocks within the past few days. Some two hundred shares of the full stock changed hands at par. Its business is increasing largely, and it will soon rank with our heaviest dividend insurance companies. Insurance stocks are generally regarded as lucrative investments, when the companies are under good management. It will be seen most of them here command a high premium; and since the introduction of steam fire engines their liability to heavy losses is much lessened. The People's was inquired for to-day, at 38, but 40 is the price at which it is mostly held, although the par value is only 25. Bank Stocks continue to command a good deal of attention, but there are few transactions in the way of sales during the present week.

The dividend paying Oil stocks are also inquired for. Columbia sold pretty freely at 24½@24¾. Pittsburgh and New York is considered a regular dividend paying stock, and is attracting some attention but no sales have come to our knowledge.

The New York market was excited in consequence of the fire on Bennehoff Run, but the stock only declined about $1 50. The company took the precaution to have their oil insured, and we are informed their loss will scarcely amount to a dollar. The heavy transactions noted on the previous day appear to have fixed the rates, at least for the present. We quote bulk oil, with packages returned, at 20c for fair descriptions, heavy oils being governed by the gravity. The difference between oil without and oil with packages may be set down at five cents per gallon additional for the packages, although many operators prefer the barrels to the prices we have named. The sales yesterday were liberal for future delivery, which means an increased amount of navigation in the Allegheny. Refined was not inquired for, the only sales being in a small way, at prices that were current for some time. What figures a thousand barrel lot would bring is another question. The war is better demand at previous quotations. Lubricating oilsell in a regular way for local purposes; prices were unchanged.

CRUDE OIL.—The supply on the market is very light. The amount of new production that will be made subject to that event. Prices of crude seem to have settled down to 20c for bulk, or without packages. Sales of 4,000 barrels in bulk, 20c, subject to the conditions we have named; sales of 300 barrels on the spot, barrels returned, 20c.

TAR.—Was more fancied. Sales of 200 barrels free on cars, at $5.00 per barrel; sales of 200 barrels at $4 75 there.

REFINED OIL.—The market was inactive, the demand being limited. Sale of 100 barrels free oil at 64c Bonded—Nothing doing; prices nominal.

PETROLEUM OILS.—Sales of 16 barrels Bareks A, at 61 25 per gallon; 15 barrels locomotive, $1 50; 22 barrels B at 75c, and 15 barrels C at 60c per gallon.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

SHIPS BARK.

Lockhart & Frew, 31 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Sellers, Canfield & Co., 200 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Lessee Oil Company, 156 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co, 106 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger, 97 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

North American Oil Co., 114 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Owston, Wroe & Company, 168 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

Owston, Wroe & Co., 56 barrels of tar for Philadelphia.

Owston, Wroe & Co., 48 barrels benzole for Boston.

Globe Oil Co., 104 barrels benzole for Boston.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 1, 1866.

The market during the week is well supplied cattle of the various descriptions largely exceeding those of the previous week. There was also considerable improvement in the quality offered as will be perceived by the prices obtained. A good article of stock is certain to command good prices; for ordinary cattle prices rule about the same as last week, as follows: common to inferior, 4½@5½c; fair to medium, 6@6½c; good to prime steers, 7@7½c; extra, 8c. The sales of cattle reported at the Liberty Yards foot up 1,900 head, all sold at 6@7½c; sold to be the best lot that has been offered for a long time. Upon the whole, the market was well attended and supplied.

SHEEP.—The offerings and sales were limited. This, however, is no unusual occurrence. The extreme rates were 6@7c. The number sold did not exceed 150 head. Common were offered at 5½c.

HOGS.—The market was very active. The transactions were on a limited scale, mostly in a retail way, at 10@11c gross. Packers are still holding off. They did not put in an appearance.

The following are the closing quotations for the principal mining shares: Albany and Boston 15 asked; Bay State 9¾ to 10 natural [illegible] offered. Concord 4 to 5; Copper Falls 26¾ to 26½; Franklin 37 to 37¾; Hancock 14¾ to 15¾; Hancock Jr. 1½ offered; Isle Royal 10¾ asked; Quincy 96 to 97; Star 1 to 2; Superior 2¾ to 4.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCoach & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—Saint Nicholas, 44; Mahanoy, 20; Quaker City, 7; Big Mine, 4; Maple Shade, 1; McClintock, 1½; Excelsior, ¾; Oil Creek and Chiarda Run, ¾; Pennsylvania Dimler, 1; Reliance, 4½; Eldorado ¾; Mingo, 2; Junction, 1; Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run, ¾; Ocean, 13½; Mahanoy, 6¼.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.
FRIDAY, February 2, 1866.

The weather continues very cold, which operates as a check on trade generally, and yesterday may be set down as one of the coldest of the season. The meetings on 'Change continue to be the attraction. New members and new faces are in daily attendance. The fact is certainly gratifying to persons through whose influence it was put forward. The disposition to buy and sell is increasing. On the opening of the spring trade this number will largely increase. We may safely see to it, merchants and business men, and make the 'Change a success. If you take hold of it in a business way, it will be certain to succeed. On the landing business was quiet for the most part, and with the exception of navigation acting as a drawback. The water is at a freezable stage, and but few boats will venture on such a risky undertaking. Several boats are taking freight aboard with that understanding. Among them were the new steamer Rubicon, loading for New Orleans; Glasgow, for Louisville; Leonora No. 2, for Nashville; Armadillo, for St. Louis, and Silver Cloud No. 2, for New Orleans. The regular packets continue to make their usual trips. The receipts of produce continue limited; the demand was of a similar description, and prices have undergone no material change. Flour—The market was steady, with a fair home demand. Prices have been uniform for some time past. Groceries were somewhat unsettled. The same feeling pervades the eastern markets. The supply in the market is ample. Bacon was in steady demand for home purposes. The market contains a fair supply, and prices have been uniform for some time. The supply in the western district is said to be large. Lard oil—The market was well supplied, with a regular trade demand. The principal inquiry was for No. 1. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

Flour—Sales 100 barrels superfine at $8 75@9 00; sales 50 bush Flax at $2 70@2 75. Timothy—Sales 20 bush at $3 50. Clover—Sales 25 bush at $6 75@7 00 ₩ bu.

MALT.—Sales 500 bushels prime at $1 90@2 00 ₩ bu.

OYSTERS—Sales 36 bbls small at $6 50@7 00 ₩ bbl.

LARD—Market dull. Sales on board of Rail Leaf at 15½c; 2,000 lbs and 100 kegs Country at 16@16½c.

BACON—We have nothing new to note in regard to packing itself. The sales were similar. Quotations being limited. The sales were similar. Corn—We note sales of a car load white at 90c. Rye—Sales 50 bush shelled at 70@72c ₩ bush. Oats—The demand appears to have fallen off, being but trifling. Sales 100 bush at 35@40c. Barley was dull and neglected. Prices nominal. Wheat—The market was quiet. The nominal sales were Red, $2 60; White, $2 70.

BACON—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand. Almost all of the offerings were Sugar Cured. 3,500 lbs at 24½c; sales of 1,500 lbs do at 25c. Sides sold at 15c; Shoulders at 15c; Hams 20c. In Other Provisions—Sales 4,000 lbs at 16@16½c.

BUTTER—The market was inactive, there being a wide difference between the views of buyers. Sales to necessarily negligible. Strictly fresh roll sold at fair, 25@28c; choice, 30@33c.

APPLES—The supply in the market is not large. Holders are firm at the late advance. Sales 50 bbls at $7 50, and 25 bbls at $8 per bbl.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was confined to those who supply the wants of the home market. Prices have been uniform for some time past. The supply was of usual flour at $8 00@8 50, being the extreme rates. Extra Family Wit ter, Wheat—sales 200 bbls, in lots, at $9 25@9 50. The supply contains a good supply. There is no export demand.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,400 bbls.

CHEESE—Market steady, but not very active. Sales 70 hxs Country at 16c. The demand exceeded the supply in the trade at 21@22c.

POTATOES.—There is steady demand; sales of 300 bbs reached us at depot at at $1 15; sales of 120 bbls do at $3 00 ₩ barrel.

HOMINY—Dull; we quote nominally at 4@4½c, with sales of 10 barrels at 4½c.

LEAD—Sales 500 lbs Galena at 12c.

CRANBERRIES—The demand has fallen off; sales of 25 bbls at $4 00@$6 00 ₩ barrel.

SORGHUM—The sales were regular for home purposes at 70@80c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—There is moderate demand at $1 70@2 00; sales 50 bbls choice New York at $2 50 ₩ bus.

ASHES—Were very firm at the late advance; the supply in the market is not large; sales of 5 tons pearl at 10c.

LIME—Sales of 100 bbls white at $2 25.

HAY—Sales moderately doing; sales by loads at the scales at $16 00@18 00; sales of 17 00 bales on wharf at $18 00.

New York Grocery Market.

Coffee—There has not been much done in Brazil since our last issue, but the tone from South America with dates from Rio Janeiro to 24 inst., has strengthened the market, as she advises light shipments to this country. Good and prime cargoes are very scarce, and prices are well supported; Indeed, all qualities Rio are firm. Java is also quite firm, and will command full prices. The sales include 1,400 bags Rio, per Eaglet, 30c per A rova. Also 1,000 do, per Valkyrien, 29½ do, per Undine, 31¼ Laguayra, 27 tes, 68 bbls, and 62 bags Jamaica, on terms not transpired. Sugar—The sales are 34c; and 83 bales Mexican, 23c, both gold. Government have been selling in a jobbing way at 26@28½c. gold; 3,500 bags Rio, per Eaglet, from Rio Janeiro, 29c, gold, on terms. Stock of Rio in New York, 80,645 bags, and the country, 72,840 bags.

Sugar—We continue to note a very dull market for Raw, with a still further decline of one-quarter of a cent ₩ lb on refining grades, but even at this reduction the demand is light, and only embraces small quotations of 16¾@17c for fair to good Refining Cuba are rather outside and unreliable, nominal figures. Molasses is also dull and lower; Hard, 17½@30¢ white, 15½@15½c; and yellow, 12½@15c. cash. The sales of raw are 854 hds Cuba, at 16½@17½c, per Porto Rico, 11¾@12c, and 50 bbls Martinique, 10@13½c; 1,050 boxes Havana, 10½@14½; 60 hds inferior Cuba tank bottom, 13½c gold; and 1,500 bags brown Fernambuco, on terms not made public. By auction, 60 cases fresh crushed, damaged, sold at 15½c; and 197 hhds, 2 cts, and 300 bbls Martinique, 9@9 12c. cash. The stock reported was about 25,400 hhds, 46,851 bxs and 96,136 bags.

Tea—The market since our last has been less active than before for the season of the year. Still prices are well maintained. Sales of 200 chests Oolong, private terms. Rice—Is quiet and unchanged. Molasses—Is steady at 45c for middling. Whisky dull and prices nominal. Gold 140.

Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day: Central, 16¾; Copper Falls, 26¾; Franklin, 37¾; Hancock, 14¾; Isle Royal, 10¾; Minnesota, 10¾; Quincy, 96; Bay State, 9¾; Boston Water Power, 24¾.

New Orleans Market.

February 1.—Cotton—Sales twelve hundred bales at 48c. Freights—New York one cent; Liverpool ¾ penny. New York Checks ¼ discount. Gold 140.

New York Petroleum Market.

January 31.—Crude sold on Saturday at 23c for regular gravity, but was easier on Monday and yesterday, closing steady at 20@22½c., a large being taken at the higher figure—the sales are 11,000 bbls at 21@23c for including some in bulk, at 24½@25c; the higher figure at 26c gravity 2 above 40 deg. February, 20@22½c; March, 20, including 500 in bulk 23c S. O., 1,500 do for April, 22c for May, 23c in bond and shipment. Refined is somewhat lower, though rather steady—the sales are 2,800 bbls bended, on the spot, at 45@50c, including some low test and colored at 40@45c, 1,000 gallons free at 60c, 2,000 bbls standard white, 18th February to 15th March, 58c, B., C., D., 500 do for March, 57½c, 1,000 do on the spot, 52½c for prime L. S. to W., 75c for standard white, and 1,000 do for March, 57½c. Naphtha is dull at 45@46c for regular gravity, 42@43c for 63@64 deg. Residuum sold at 8@8½, ₩ bbl.

Received at New York since 1st January:

	1866.	1865.
Exported same time	1866.	1865.
From New York	gallons 2,694,223	658,880
" Other Ports	gallons 3,661,271	1,681,467
Total	gallons 6,355,894	841,888
Same time 1864	gallons 1,911,466	1,355,347

The Chicago Tribune of January 30th, says:

The provision trade is in a strange dilemma. The hog crop is generally conceded to be "short," but in the shape of actual purchases by packers, with but little light demand by actual traders, the markets has ruled very quiet, and prices have had a most decided tendency for several days, till within the last twenty-four hours, when more encouraging news from Liverpool, English meats have become active and firm, and other kinds of produce have been slightly stimulated in consequence. The receipts of hogs have been quite heavy this week; but prices show no material decline, and the prime article for shipment East keeps this market relatively higher than the market for provisions have been. We also note that packers either to sell at a loss, or hold their stocks in the face of declining markets, which in our judgment with such a close money market as we have at present. The indications appear to be that packers are acting with great caution; but within the past day or two some of them have assumed increased confidence, and show a desire to invest, which they did not manif